REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.]

No. 9,211—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 9 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ETHIOPIA 2,032 Tons, 350 H. P., Commander R. HENDERSON, on SATURDAY, the 18th May 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Sarrakul, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

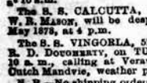
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. R. MASON, on THURSDAY, the 16th May 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAH MOHAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

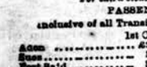
The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. R. MASON, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 16th May 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. DOUGHERTY, on TUESDAY, the 21st May 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangroie, Fore Bunder, and Outch Mandvie, weather permitting.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£6	Without food.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 2 years, free of charge: Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

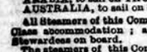
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under.

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.
RYDALL HALL	2,700 350	May 15
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100 300	June 15
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2,300 300	June 29
*PEKIN HALL	2,700 350	At fortnightly intervals.
*WINTOW HALL	2,700 350	Building.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 30 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, *via* Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers to Trieste, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said, on the undermentioned dates:—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.
S. CASTORE	A. Lucich	3787	250 on 27th May 1878.
S.S. MEMFI		3691	250 on 18th June 1878.

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON,

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, 9th May 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s) VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	20th May.
— GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th do.
(s) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	31st do.
— PERA	2119	450	G. Hyde	7th June.
(s) GWALIOR	27 5	450	J. C. Isebot	14th do.
— MONGOLIA	28 3	530	A. Coleman	21st do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
TENASSERIM	2589	400	A. H. Johnson. 27th May.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons 10th June.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne 24th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
ASSAM	3083	500	N. Stewart. 24th May.
TANJORE	3293	450	W. W. Fentiman 21st June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *vid* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
SAILING ABOUT 27TH MAY.

THE Steam Ship ATALANTA 1,473 Tons, 240 Horse Power, Captain T. W. TILLEON, will be despatched as above, and has accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers.

FARES.

From Bombay to Liverpool ..... Rs. 450
„ Suez ..... „ 325

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1878.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS.

EVERY requisite for the journey can be obtained ready for *Immediate Use* at very *Moderate Cost* from

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, ASQUITH AND COMPANY, 8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. EUROPA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

WANTED.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED, a MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN. Apply at the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Bombay, 14th May 1878.

TO TEACHERS.

DOVETON PROTESTANT COLLEGE, MADRAS.

WANTED, from the 1st August next,

First—A Graduate as Mathematical Master in the School Department, on a salary of Rs. 120 *per mensem*, rising to Rs. 150 by yearly increments of Rs. 10.

Second—A Writing and Drawing Master on a salary of Rs. 60 *per mensem*, rising to Rs. 75 by yearly increments of Rs. 5. He will receive the fees for Drawing in addition to this salary.

Third—An English Assistant Master [who has passed the First in Arts Examination], on a salary of Rs. 60 *per mensem*, rising to Rs. 75 by yearly increments of Rs. 5.

Applications with testimonials of character and experience to be forwarded to THE PRINCIPAL by the end of June.

C. COOPER, Secretary.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received up to the 20th instant by the undersigned for LICENSES for the RETAIL SALE of OPIUM under the provisions of the New Opium Act and the rules passed under it, at the undermentioned localities, for 10 months from the 1st proximo to 31st March 1879.

Fort Market.	Chowra Bazar.
Arthur Crawford Market.	Null Market.
Syed Abdool Rahman Street.	Byculla Bazaar.
Bhiccoo Bazaar.	Mazagon Market.
Oomerkhadee Bazaar.	Mahim Bazar.
Bhaleshwer Market.	

Licenses will be allowed to supply themselves with opium by direct importation or wholesale purchase, under the terms of Governm nt Notification No. 2365 of 8th May 1878.

Forms of tender, with full information as to conditions and requirements of the Licenses, may be obtained on application at the Custom House.

A. C. TREVOR,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Opium.

Bombay Custom House, 11th May, 1878.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

ALEX. ALLAN

BEGS TO DRAW ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTING, FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTING, FANCY DRESS SHIRTS,

BEST QUALITY, AND GOOD FIT GUARANTEED.

5, HUMMUM STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF J. H. GRANT, ESQ., AND MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

GRAND VOLUNTEER FETE AND AL-FRESCO ENTERTAINMENT TO AUGMENT THE BAND FUNDS OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

SATURDAY, MAY 18TH, 1878.

GRAND CONCERT.

THE INFANT "ZAZEL."

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAMSON, CHAMPION OF THE LIGHT WEIGHTS.

CHANG FHOW FROM CHINA.

THREE FULL BANDS.

BOX AND COX.

SHADOW PANTOMIME.

FIREWORKS.

DANCING ON THE LEVIATHAN PLATFORM.

REFRESHMENT BUFFETS WITH ABUNDANCE OF ICE.

ICES AND ICED DRINKS.

Gates open at 8 o'clock—Entertainment to commence at 9 o'clock.

Plan of Reserved Seats at Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. and SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Seats Numbered and Reserved	Rs. 3
Unreserved Seats	„ 2
Promenade	„ 1

To avoid crushing or confusion at the gates, it is requested that visitors will purchase tickets before the evening of performance.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency on the 18th July next at 1 p.m. for the SUPPLY of HOSPITAL CLOTHING under three different classes.

Copies of Schedules and any other information connected with the contract can be learnt on application at this Office.

R. CLARKE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Ex cutive Commissariat Office, 14th May 1878.

ESTATES OF ALSEN, RIEBE & CO. AND C. H. ALSEN & CO. IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned will, on the 17th day of May instant, at the Office of Messrs. Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co., No. 6, Parsee Bazar Street, be prepared to PAY the SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND of 1½ per cent. on all ADMITTED CLAIMS of CREDITORS of the above-named Estates who have signed the DEED of TRUST for the BENEFIT of CREDITORS.—Dated this 15th day of May 1878.

HIRJEEBHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Attorney for C. THOS MEILE. } Trustees.
HIRJEEBHOY MERWANJEE WADIA. }

COLD DRINKS

May be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantalization while the ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his peg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it at *once*, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow stems, each, from	4 0	to 12 0
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro plate	10 8	to 12 10
ICE CLAWS (scissor-shaped) for serving Ice, of best electro-plate, from	9 0	to 10 8
ICE TONGS do. do.	4 8	to 6 0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

Now Ready,

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF BEST ENGLISH DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

Copies may be had on application.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, ARE THE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR MESSRS. WINSOR AND NEWTON'S ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

An Illustrated Catalogue of Brushes, Colour Poxes, Drawing Papers, Oil and Water Colours, Pencils, and all Requisites, is now in the Press and will shortly be ready for issue.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will observe THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 23rd, 24th, and 25th instant, as HOLIDAYS in honor of the EMPRESS OF INDIA'S BIRTHDAY.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS TOUILLON, Acting Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
ALEX. LEITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, May 9, 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.—MEMBERS of A. COMPANY are reminded that they MEET TOMORROW MORNING at 6-30 o'clock. 16th May 1878.

FURNISHED UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill TO LET immediately for three or more months. Apply to GLOVER & Co., Prince's Dock.

BOARD and LODGING, Rs. 40 per month, Bachelors' Quarters, large AIRY BUNGALOW, RESPECTABLE HOME. Address C. and H. P., *Bombay Gazette.*

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, an excellent BUNGALOW, with splendid view, on the Western side of Malabar Hill, and elegantly furnished, to be let from 1st June, for six months. Apply to A. B. C., *Bombay Gazette Office.*

PIANINO FOR SALE.—A nearly new PIANINO, in excellent condition, to be sold. Apply to A. B. C., *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH DOGCART (built by WINDOVER, the best English-maker), together with a Hard-working Flea-bitten ARAB. Price moderate. Address "VIATOR," *Bombay Gazette.*

PHAETON (built by KINNOSS), suitable for a Pair or Single, for Sale; in excellent order. Also, a set of Harness for a Pair. Address "OMEGA," *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, a double barrel breech-loading RIFLE, by HENRY, and a double barrel breech-loading GUN by POWELL, both Pistol gripped, the latter almost new; both perfect w capons, in cases complete, the property of a Gentleman proceeding to England. Apply to C. S., Post Office, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEESE IN CUT, 12 As. per lb. BACON in canvas, 3 to 6 lb., pieces. Swiss Milk, Copenhagen Butter, &c. J. PEARSE, 29, Apollo Street.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, excellently furnished Bungalow at Byculla. Also several Bungalows in different localities. Apply Bomanjee Eduljee & Co. General Agents, 1, Oak Lane, Fort.

TO BE LET, at Byculla, Clare Road, No 5, a large BUNGALOW and a large compound with Stable and Godown. Apply to RUSTOMJEE HORMUSJEE BOTTLEWALLA, No. 91, Borah Bazar Street, Fort.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

REVISED PRICES, JULY 1877.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls ..... each	4 4
Do. Double do. ..... „	3 8
Boys do. do. annas 12 to Rs.	2 0

BATS.

All Cane ..... each	12 0
Treble do. ..... „	11 0
Double do. ..... „	10 0
Single do. ..... „	8 8
Double Whalebone ..... „	10 8
Single Do. ..... „	9 8
Match, best selected ..... „	7 0
Do. for practice ..... „	5 8
Presentation with silver plate ..... „	16 0
Boys do. do. from Rs. 2 to Rs.	4 0

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber ... per pair	5 8
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated ..... per pair	6 8

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin	7 8
Do. Chamois Skin	6 8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules	7 0
Do. with do. do. and iron points.	8 0
Do. Plain Ash	5 8
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with painted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c. ..... each	14 0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, ... each	7 0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen	1 12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2 8
Scoring Sheets ..... per dozen	3 0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition	0 12

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

Complete Sets ..... Rs. 72-0 to	85 0
Lawn Tennis Bats ..... each	8 0
Do. Balls best India Rubber, per doz. ..... Rs. 3-0 to	5 8
Do. do. Wool covered, per doz.	9 8

RACKET KIT.

By JEFFRIES AND MALINGS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Racket Bats, of best quality	11 0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14 0
Do. Balls ..... per dozen	1 8
Do. Gut Strings ..... per set	3 8
Fives Bats ..... each	1 8
Fives Balls ..... per dozen	4 0
Racket Shoes, best quality	10 0
Do. Presses ..... Rs. 5-0 to	10 0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets, from ..... Rs. 40-0 to	80 0
Badminton Bats ..... each	7 0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 4 0 to	6 0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom ..... each	1 4
Do. India Rubber Balls ... per dozen Rs. 2-4 to ...	4 8

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel	6 8
Lunging Pads, best	8 0
Jackets	12 0
Single Sticks ..... per pair	1 0
Basket Hand Guards ..... „	1 4
Buffalo do. do. ..... „	4 8
Boxing Gloves—White Buck Skin and Chamois Skin ..... per set of 4	9 0

FOOTBALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6 8
Do. do. No. 5	7 0
Do. do. No. 6	8 0
Extra India Rubber Balls, from each Rs. 2-4 to	3 0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins per lb.	0 14
Do. do. Brass do. ... „	1 12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... „	1 0

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½ lbs. per pair.

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

M. H. MAJU & CO.

INDIAN TEA MART.

EMPORIUM FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

MR. M. H. MAJU,

(LATE PARTNER MESSRS. MORTON & Co.)

MESSRS. M. H. MAJU & Co. respectfully solicit the Public of Bombay and Out-stations to test the superior quality and excellent flavour of their specially selected Kangra Valley Teas from some of the best plantations.

Tea in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. Cannisters.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs. As.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	Five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1 8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1 4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1 0	
Fragrant Congou	0 14	
SUPERFINE BOHEA	0 12	

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, MESSES, CLUBS, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEPOT OF FRENCH BOOTS,

No. 17, CHURCH GATE STREET, No 17.

ARRIVAL OF FRESH GOODS.

SHOES AND BOOTS, VERY FINE, FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS OF PARIS.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

"CAVITE BRANDS"

In all Sizes.

DINDIGUL CIGARS.

"LONDRES."

Neuberg's Own.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"PRINCIPES"—"FAVORITAS" "REGALIAS."

CHOICE SELECTED.

"DAWSON'S PRIME," "THOMPSON'S PRIME," "NONPAREILS."

PONDICHERRIES, BURMAHS, &c., &c.,

All specially Prepared and Selected.

TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE,

The Mixture of the Day,

MANUFACTURED DAILY.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S EYE,"

Fresh and Fragrant.

WILL'S BIRD'S EYE.

LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S

SUN DRIED HONEY DEW.

CIGARETTES.

MILD, MEDIUM, AND FULL FLAVORED.

14 Brands to Select From.

MANUFACTURED DAILY.

Deliciously Fresh.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BOURNE and SHEPHERD have the pleasure to intimate that they are now prepared to execute enlargements by the CARBON PROCESS. Specimens of the same, plain, and colored in oil color and crayons, may be seen at their Studio.

10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,

IN returning thanks to their patrons for past favours, beg to call attention to their NEW STOCK and REDUCED PRICES.

OFFICE SUITS.

Tweed Suits	Rs. 25	Yarn-Dyed Blue Serge Suits	Rs. 25
Fancy West of England Angola Suit	„ 28	Scotch Cheviot Suits	„ 30

DRESS SUITS.

1st Quality, lined throughout Silk	Rs. 80	Light Chesterfield to cover Dress Suits	Rs. 38
2nd do. do. Italian Cloth	„ 65		

FROCK AND VISITING COAT.

Blue or Black Fancy Coating Frock Coat	Rs. 33	Blue or Black Fancy Lounge Coats	Rs. 20
Do. do. do. Visiting Coat	„ 30	do. do. Vests	„ 8

TROUSERS.

Tweed Trousers	Rs. 10	White Moleskin Breeches or Trousers	Rs. 12
Fancy Angola Trousers	„ 12	White Cotton Cord Breeches	„ 12
Do. do. do. Extra quality	„ 15	Drab do. do. do.	„ 12
Bedford Cord Riding Trousers or Breeches	„ 20		

FLANNEL SUITS.

Cricketing Flannel Suits	Rs. 25	Shikar Suits	Rs. 12

SHIRTS, &c.

White Shirts with Linen Fittings	per doz. Rs. 48	Silk and Wool Shirts	each Rs. 8
Coloured French Cambric	„ „ 48	Flannel Sleeping Suits	from 12 to 16
Oxford Cloth	„ „ 48	Silk and Wool do.	„ 15
Flannel thoroughly Shrunk	each „ 7	Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits	from 5 to 7

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FELT HATS, HUNTING HATS, AND HELMETS ALWAYS ON HAND.

WINDSOR SCARFS.
SAILOR KNOT SCARFS.
BLACK AND WHITE TIES.
PORTMANTEAUS.
RUG STRAP.
OVERLAND TRUNKS.
UMBRELLAS.
WALKING STICKS.
SOLAR TOPIES.
WHITE AND COLOURED COTTON SOCKS
COLOURED MERINO SOCKS.
REAL MERINO UNDER-VESTS.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
BRACES.
GOLOSHES.

PRICES QUOTED ABOVE FOR CASH ONLY.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, 13, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.,

23, RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Timekeepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH.

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced F. L. & Co. to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting, and open face cases.

The "smallest," the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair-spring system Breguet.

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS 110 RS. WATCH

Will satisfy the most critical observer.

The above three descriptions of Watches can be had in gold cases at Rs. 150, 200, and 250 respectively.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. can recommend this well finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable timekeepers.

Samples will be sent and special terms be made with Railway or other Companies on an invoice given.

2 years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches.

Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

LADIES PASSING THROUGH BOMBAY, ON THEIR WAY TO OR FROM EUROPE, SHOULD CALL AT THE LADIES' FRENCH OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT FOR ALL THEIR TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
6, Hummum Street,
FIRST CLASS HOUSE.

ARTICLES ALL READ

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 15TH MAY 1878.

THERE is nothing in the political telegrams received to-day to show any appreciable change in the position, nor do the commercial advices of yesterday's date report any marked movement, although judging from the tendency of the various markets, the feeling continues pacific.

Consols were still quoted at 96 ; French Rentes at 109¼ ; Enfaced Rupee Paper Fours and Fours-and-a-half at 80½ and Fives-and-a-half at 89¼. The London General Produce Markets are likewise unaltered, as also is Wheat to arrive, while in Seeds the only movement reported is a decline of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed, both on the spot and to arrive.

At the East India Wool Sales which opened in Liverpool yesterday Reuter reports that 335,000 (₹ 33 500) bales were offered, and that a limit d business was done at a decline of ½d. to 1d. per lb.

In the Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday there was a moderate demand but the feeling was firmer, prices, however, being unchanged throughout. Cotton in Liverpool closed firm, Surats quiet, the day's sales being estimated at 10,000 bales. Spot prices were unaltered except for a reduction of 1-16d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera, but arrivals apparently still command very full rates ; F. G. F. Dhollera, with the G. F. clause, March-April shipment, Canal, being quoted at 5¼d., and G. F. Omra, April shipment, Canal, at 5 3-16d. per lb.

From New York yesterday's telegrams still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 10¾ cents, but August shipment has advanced from 11⅛ to 11 3-16 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Tuesday's Receipts	3,000	2,500	2,800
Four days' do.	10,000	9,100	11,700
Total since 1st Sept.	4,104,000	3,849,500	3,980,200

Bar Silver in London is still quoted by Reuter at 53¼d. per oz., and 60 days' sight Exchange on India at 1s. 8 7-16d. per Rupee.

At the Weekly Board Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no change was made in the rates of Discount and Interest, but this does not affect the state of the outside market, which daily shows an easier tendency.

STERLING EXCHANGE has evinced a decidedly easier tendency to-day, and the Banks have lowered their drawing rates by 1-16d., but in Private Paper we have not heard of anything having been done under our quotations of yesterday. The feeling at the moment, however, is unquestionably weak, and unless Council drafts go at higher rates than are generally expected, say 1s. 8¾d., we may look for the downward movement continuing. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 7-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 13-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any fresh business, and we therefore still quote previous rates, say ¼ per cent. premium for demand, and ⅜ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is in less demand, and rates are the turn easier. We now quote Fours and Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94 to Rs. 94½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103.

In the SHARE MARKET a quieter feeling prevails, less business has been doing, and rates where altered at all are generally in favour of buyers. Bank shares are unaltered throughout, as also are Press Companies, and in Land shares the only movement to record is a decline of Rs. 15 in Colabas. Spinning and Weaving shares are quiet but slightly irregular in price. We notice a decline of Rs. 5 in Bombay Hemp and Jute, Great Eastern, and Jawraz Ballon, Rs. 10 in Hindustan, Manockjee Petit and Oriental, and Rs. 50 in Khandesh, while Colabas are Rs. 5 higher. Bombay-Burmah Trading Company's shares are Rs. 10 and Treacher and Company, Limited, Rs. 15 per share higher

COTTON to-day has been fairly active, and considering the state of affairs which has prevailed latterly, a moderate business has been done. This, however, has been brought about mainly by sellers accepting a reduction of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, and unless the decline goes on there is not much appearance of the demand continuing a very general impression appearing to prevail that the spurt in Liverpool has spent itself. We quote to day :—

Good Oomras	Rs. 196	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F. do	,, 188	,,	,,
G. F. do	,, 185	,,	,,
F. F. do	,, 175	,,	,,
Fair do	,, 164	,,	,,
Good Dhollera	,, 202	,,	,,
F. G. F. do	,, 193	,,	,,
G. F. do	,, 193	,,	,,

SEEDS are quiet at unaltered prices, say for Linseed Rs. 6 8 to Rs. 6-9, and for Guzerat Rapeseed Rs. 7-7 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are dull with comparatively nothing doing, and rates are practically unchanged ; for Liverpool we quote by steamer £1 to £1-2-6, and by sailing ships £1 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are unaltered. The off-take from the bazaar is quite on a retail scale and prices are not quotably altered.

COALS are very depressed, and there are almost no buyers in the market. Prices are nominally the same, but nothing is likely to be done until some change is observable in the political advices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nom. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	6982
National Bank of India	100,000	250	all	6 do.	103
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	682
LAND COMPANIES.					
Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.c	600
Prere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	109
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	230

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 11th May 1878.
Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	50,873	0	0
Merchandize	1,01,731	0	0
Other Receipts	3,000	0	0
Telegraph	333	0	0
Total Rs...	1,56,137	0	0

Corresponding week in May 1877.
Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	42,561	0	0
Merchandize	1,61,405	0	0
Other Receipts	1,909	0	0
Telegraph	471	0	0
Total Rs.....	2,05,837	0	0
Decrease Rs.	49,400	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. LEVERRIER, 1,193 tons Captain A Scott, sailed yesterday for Bassein, in ballast.

THE SHIP STORM KING, 1,261 tons, Captain C. H. Read, will sail to-day for Australia, in ballast.

THE SHIP PERSIA, 973 tons, Captain W. Jones, will sail to-day for Diamond Island, in ballast.

THE S.S. AUSTIN FRIAR, 833 tons, Captain J. T. Baker, sailed yesterday for Carwar, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE ROBERT MORRISON, 553 tons, Captain D Davies, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, 15th March, with 47 horses, and Mr. W. Mitchel as a passenger.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. De Souza, Miss G. De Souza, and four deck passengers.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. VENETIA, 1,728 tons, Captain W. B. Andrew, which arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Aden and Suez brought the English Mails and the following cargo :—21 packages piece goods, 13 packages rails and colts, 40 cases wood, 27 cases wine, 19 cases oilmanstore, 5 cases boots, 530 tons coals, 8 cases beads, 1 case glassware, 7 casks potatoes, 7 boxes specie, 2 packages cloves, 2 packages silk, 37 bundles E. teeth, and many other packages merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
14	Venetia (s)	Andrews	Suez, May 3.
14	Pehlwan (s).....	Nacoda	Goa, May 13.
15	Robert Morrison ...	Davies	Australia, Mar 15.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
15	Frank Pendleton ...	Nicholas	St. Francisco.
	Oribe	Hoare	Bussorah.
	Loverrier(s).....	Scott	Bassein.
	Austin Friars (s) ...	Baker.....	Carwar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Storm King, Read, to Astoria.
Ship Persia, Jones, to Diamond Island.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Venetia, to Southampton.
Steamer Assaye, to Australia, &c.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Bhownuggur.
Ship Cape Vincent, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May		
10	Queen Anne (s) ..... Reed	London, April 6.
	City of Corinth ..... Taylor	London, Jan 10.

DEPARTURES.

May 10—Steamers Pirlades, Brazilian and Langshaw. Ship Chipman.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
11	Phandalla (s)	.....	Calcutta.
12	Canada	.....	Mauritius.
	Oneida	.....	Galle Point.
	St. Antonin	.....	Tuticorin.
13	Tyredale	.....	False Point.
	Mary Stenhouse ...	.....	Liverpool.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb 27	Undaunted, H M S, Smith from Bombay.		
April.18	Lady E 16 s, ship Nacoda, from Calcutta.		
	26 Victoria Bridge, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.		
	26 Haughton, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.		
May.	1 Shannon, H M S, Grant, from Malta.		
	1 Rhodive, ss, Stewart, from London.		
	2 Virginia Schiliizi, ss, Thompson, from Middlebr.		
	2 Patroclus, ss, White, from Liverpool.		
	2 Almora, ss, Hutcheson, from London.		
	2 Golden Horn, Alton, from Bussein.		
	3 Maria Gerards, Schelton, from Rotterdam.		
	3 Ruby, H M S, Molyneux, from Suez.		
	3 F W Harris, ss, Sheldrake, from Rangoon.		
	3 Aurrera, ss, Munitiz, from Manilla.		
	4 Kwang Tung, I G S, Edward, from Scootra.		
	4 Sumatra No 6 D Dreger, Keyzer, from Holland.		
	4 Cathay, ss, Dundas, from Calcutta.		
	5 Sheborne, ss, Pace, from Colombo.		
	5 Dranthe, s, Jenzen, from Rotterdam.		
	5 Yanetze, ss, Rapatel, from Marseilles.		
	5 Tymserim, ss, Greenwood, from Rangoon.		
	6 Khiva, ss, Lee, from Bombay.		
	6 Foo, So, J I clad Aloes, from Suez.		
	6 Commonwealth, ss, Smith, from Rangoon.		
	7 Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritiues.		

DEPARTURES.

May.	1 Lady Fgidia, ship, to Jeddah.	
	1 Victoria Bridge, ship, Nacoda, to Jeddah.	
	1 Hughton, ship, Nacoda, to Jeddah.	
	1 Khedive, ss, Stewart, to Bombay.	
	2 Virginia Schiliizi, ss, Thompson, to Bombay.	
	2 Patroclus, ss, White, to China.	
	2 Almora, ss, Hutcheson, to Calcutta.	
	3 Golden Horn, ss, Alton, to Malta F O.	
	3 F W Harris, ss, Sheldrake, to Portsaid F O.	
	3 Aurrera, ss, Munitiz, to Liverpool.	
	4 Shannon, H M S, Grant, to China.	
	4 Maria Gerards, ss, Scheiton, to Batavia.	
	5 Ruby, H M S, Molyneux, to China.	
	5 Cathay, ss, Dundas, to London.	
	5 Sherborne, ss, Page, to London.	
	5 Dranthe, ss, Jenzen, to Batavia.	
	5 Yangtze, ss, Rapatel, to China.	
	5 T nas orim, ss, Greenwood, to London.	
	6 Khiva, ss, Lee, to Venice.	
	7 Foo, So, J I clad, Aloes, to Yokohama.	
	7 Commonwealth, ss, Smith, to Port-said F O.	

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Undaunted, H M S, Smith, from Bombay.
Kwang Tung, I G S, Edward, from Scootra.
Sumatra, No 6 D Dreger, Keyzer, from Holland.
Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritiues.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—60 cases manufactured tobacco, Nugindass Roychund.
Sheldon s—17 bogshead earthenware, The Agra Bank.
Liverrier s—7,100 plates hard spelter, Tezp ll Cama.
European s—25 cases gin, Sorabjee and Eduljee.

FROM LONDON.

Naples s—15 cases gin, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Assyria s—10 cases brand, D P Satha and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—35 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazanjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Raphael,—100 bales cotton, Motilall Runchorjass ; 151 bales cotton, Nursey Khuttow ; 110 cwts coir-ropes, and 140 cwts coir-yarn, Hajee Talub Arbee.
Cape St Vincent,—225 bales hemp, Jaitha Pursotum.
Lennox,—48 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 61 bales cotton, Shivchunda Coozlall ; 67 bales cotton, Rameurson Ramputrab ; 300 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 119 bales cotton, Vanchund Jaitadass ; 53 bales cotton, Wamonrao Govindrao.
Atalanta s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 216 cwts coiryarn, Hajee Talub Arbee.
Sicily s—48 bales wool, Punnett and Co ; 28 bales wool, Veljee Nathu ; 50 bales wool, Premjee Damodar ; 50 bales wool, Gangjee Thackersey ; 25 bales wool, Ramjee Roychund ; 500 cwts myrabollams, Dewjee Meoljee ; 1,500 cwts rapeseed, Oodhoojee Nathu ; 40 bales rags, Bhimsey Mathoo ; 50 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 80 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee ; 63 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 40 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Treecomdass Lowjee.
The Lady s—100 bales cotton, Khetseedass Mooljee ; 387 cwts myrabollams, Vurdhman Poonsee and Co ; 165 cwts coir-yarn, Moorarjee Nathu.

FOR LONDON.

Valkyrien—675 cwts myrabollams, Mahamed Cooverjee ; 85 cwts rapeseed and 900 cwts rapseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 48 bales hides and skins, Hosain Omar.
Venetia—60 cwts turmeric, Morarjee Nathu ; 157½ cwts coir yarn s 10 cwts ambadudee, Hajee Talub Arbee ; 39½ wts buffalo horn, Efroz Hosain ; 170 cwts myrabollams, Fazulbhoy and Co ; 14 cwts dooring, Bonnie Pestonjee and Co ; 260 packages ginger and 544 packages coffee, P and O S N Co ; 5 cases cubebs, Muncck Lookmedass ; 30 cwts. gum, Thurum ey Veljee ; 6 boxes blood stone, Ramoobh y Mahamed.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Good Hope—8,038 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Loochoo—50 bales cotton, Koop and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Zephyrus—160 cwts horns and 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Zeal 100 bales cotton, Vinay and Co ; 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Geelong s—55 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Geelong s—300 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co : 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethiopia s—65 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass ; 227 bales

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 14.

MacGregor, Surg, on duty, from Kolapore.

MAY 15.

Harris, Capt, 66th Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.
Barker, Lieut, 10th Regt, from England.
Povah, Lieut, 1st R S Regt, from leave, from England.
Macdonald, 2nd Lieut, 34th Regt, on duty, from England.
Stopford, Captain, on duty, from Deolalee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, May 11.)

Mr F Collis, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Administrator General of Bengal during the absence of Mr L P D Broughton on leave.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr L P D Broughton, Barrister-at-law, Administrator-General of Bengal, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Mr S C Bayley, c s i, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Assam during the absence on furlough of Colonel R H Keatinge.

Mr C E Bernard, c s i, Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr C B Saunders, c s, is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, &c.

Mr H Vaughan, V D, Uckworth is confirmed in the appointment of Civil Surgeon of Assam in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts

Mr F Peddey, C S, Assistant of the 2nd grade in the Geological Survey of India, is granted special leave for five months and twenty-two days.

The following appointments are made with effect :—Major R H C Bradford, C S I, General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, to be a Resident of the 2nd Class. Mr J R Fitzgerald, Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in Hyderabad, and Assistant to the Resident, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st Class. Captain J H Newill, Personal Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel W Roberts, 5th Foot, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, temporarily, with the rank of Brigadier-General, during the absence of Major-General J Ross, C B, on special service.

Colonel W Gordon, C I E, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, to the Brigade Staff of the Army temporarily, with the rank of Brigadier-General, during the absence of Brigadier-General H T Macpherson, C B, V C, on special service.

Major W C Mackinnon, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, to be Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, vice Colonel W Gordon, C I E, whose tour of staff service has expired.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps :—

Lieut Massy, 9th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 20th N I, now Officiating Squadron Officer, 19th Bengal Lancers.

Lieut Mealey, 67th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Punjab Infantry.

Lieut Montanaro, 70th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 38th N I.

Lieut Porter, 8th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 30th N I.

Deputy Surgeon-General J Hendley, Army Medical Department, is brought on the Administrative Staff of the British Medical Service in Bengal, vice Deputy Surgeon-General E B Tasor, whose Indian tour of service has expired. Dr He dley is appointed to the medical superintendence of the Allahabad Circle.

Surgeon-Major T B Reid, Army Medical Department, to be Superintending Surgeon, Bombay.

Lieut J Fenton, R A, to be an Assistant Superintendent of Fireworks, vice Captain A F Birch her.

Lieute nant-Colonel W Conway Gordon, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, Officiating Commandant, to be Commandant, vice Colonel G Addy, retired. Lieu C C Whistler, Wing Officer, 5th Inf ntry, and Officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant, 5th Infantry, to be Wing Officer and Adjutant vice Captain J J Kennedy, appointed Assistant Adjutant General to the Contingent.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe.

Lieut-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) Brownlow, Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs, for one year.

Surgeon-Major C Kilkelly, private affairs, for two years.

Lieut-Colonel R Chalmers, Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs, for two years.

Captain J S B Roberts, Officiating Judicial Assistant, Punjab, private affairs, for one year.

Captain S G Vyvyan, General List, 7th N I, for two years.

Lieut-General D M Stewart, C B, Commanding Lahore Division, is granted leave to Europe on medical certificate for six months.

Captain Spencer Cargill, R A Commissary of Ordnance, is granted leave of absence in India for six months on medical certificate.

The service of Surgeon-Major C T Eves, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

The services of Surgeon D Mullen, M D, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A Gwyn, Commanding the I G S Ava, one year's leave to Europe, on medical certificate.

Mr M Bean, 1st Officer of the I G S Dalhousie, to be Acting Commander of the I G S Ava.

Mr H J Pryce, 1st Officer in charge I G Hulk Koel, to be Acting Commander of the I G S Moldyke.

Mr F W Allen, Supernumerary 2nd Officer of the I G S Tenasserim, to be Acting 1st Officer of the I G S Czarewitch.

The services of Mr A A Campbell, Commanding the I G S Quangtung, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Mr W M Edwards, 1st Officer of the I G S Quangtung, to act as Commander, vice Mr A Campbell.

Mr B P Creagh, 2nd Officer, attached to the I G Hulk Semiramis, to act as 1st Officer of the I G S Quangtung.

Mr E J Beaumont is appointed a 4th Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation.

Mr George Hall is appointed a 3rd Class Engineer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation.

Mr R Hall is appointed a 3rd Class Engineer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation.

Mr F W Arnfield, Engineer, attached to the I G S Irrawaddy, is permitted to resign the service.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The resignation of his appointment by Mr C Ewing, Accountant, Central Provinces, is accepted.

Mr R K Williams, Officiating Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Captain W A J Wallace, R E, Officiating Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Captain R A Sargeaunt, R E, Deputy Consulting Engineer, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

Lieut W H Johnstone, R E, Executive Engineer, Central System of State Railways, is transferred temporarily to the Consulting Engineer's Department, and appointed temporary Deputy Consulting Engineer, Calcutta.

Mr E J Means, Executive Engineer, is re-transferred from Madras Famine Relief Works to Bengal Provincial Establishment.

Mr S K L Yeatts is appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Assistant Examiner, on probation, and posted to the Rajputana State Railway.

CALENDAR FOR MAY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon ..... 16th, 7h 22 8m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 16	.....	5 27	6 25	{ 11 12 m 10 13 a	4 33 m 5 0 a
Fri. 17	.....	5 27	6 26	{ 11 57 m 11 38 a	5 17 m 5 56 a
Sat. 18	.....	5 27	6 26	{ 0 39 m	5 59 m 6 39 a
Sun. 19	4th Sunday after Easter	5 26	6 26	{ 0 20 n 1 24 a	6 42 m 7 26 a
Mon. 20	.....	5 26	6 27	{ 1 8 m 2 6 a	7 24 m 8 11 a
Tues. 21	.....	5 25	6 27	{ 1 52 n 2 53 a	8 8 m 9 6 a
Wed 22	English Mail Expected.	5 25	6 27	{ 2 43 n 3 37 a	8 50 a 10 0 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY,

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

NOTICE.

ALL LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PACKETS intended to reach His Excellency the GOVERNOR or the PRIVATE SECRETARY on or after SATURDAY, the 18th instant, should, until further orders, be sent to "BELLA VISTA," MAHABLESHWAR.

G. H. R. HART,
Acting Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Malabar Point, Bombay, 14th May 1878.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

HORSFALL—April 11th, and the 49th anniversary of his birth (accidentally drowned off Cape St. Vincent, at the wreck of the S. S. Caldwell Hall, on the passage out to Bombay), the Rev. Thomas Horsfall. Senior Chaplain, H. M. Indian Service, and eldest son of the late Rev. T. Horsfall, formerly of Ripon and late Vicar of Caudall with Norton-le-Clay, in the County of York. Friends will kindly accept this (the only) intimation.

PIM—April 15th, at New York, of acute pneumonia, George Frederick, the third and dearly-beloved son of George Pim, Esq., Breananstown House, Cabinteely, County Dublin, aged 33 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARKER—May 10th, at Nowgong, Bundlecund, the wife of William R Barker, of a son.

GRANT—On the 9th instant, at Beerbhoom, the wife of Trevor Grant, Esq., of a son and heir.

ROBERTSON—May 9th, at Sitapur, of the wife of Captain P F Robertson, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BURKE—May 2nd, at Manoharjee Nadha, Barn Bunkee, Robert Airoy, 2nd son of Mr A W Burke, O. and R Railway, aged 15 months.

BLAND—May 7th, at Madras, Alexander Franklyn Ballard, Engine Driver, Madras Railway, aged 25 years.

COX—May 7th, at Umballa, Cecil, daughter of J. A. Cox, Assistant Engineer, Sirhind Railway, aged 1 year and 9 months.

ROE Kit 6—May 6th, at Murree, Ethel Mary, the only child of Captain and Mrs. S. N Roberts, 5th Regiment, aged 1 year and 9 months.

WILLIS—May 11th, at Calcutta, Captain John Palmer Willis, of Mystic River, Conn, U S of A, Commander of American ship Farragut, aged 42 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1878.

In his last annual report on the administration of the Baroda State for 1876-77, Sir Madhava Row of course gives some financial details, which are after all the best proof of the progress, retrogression, or stationary position of the State. The total receipts, of which no less than Rs. 89,01,615 were derived from land revenue and Rs. 11,214,148 from customs by land and sea, amounted to Rs. 1,24,78,802 (about a million and a quarter sterling) ; and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,04 24,385 (considerably over a million sterling). Now, it strikes us that this expenditure for a State like Baroda is extremely high, and a reference to the items of which the expenditure is composed to some extent explains why it is so heavy. The palace expenses alone amount to Rs. 15,91,252 ; the military to the enormous sum of Rs. 34,87,924, or about 30 per cent. of the whole revenue ; religious and charitable allowances, to Rs. 4,68,235 ; miscellaneous, to Rs. 2,97,800 ; extraordinary charges, to Rs. 5,94,643 ; and police, to Rs. 6,93,224. Seeing that the expenses of the palace, religious customs, military, and police, swallow up no less than 60 per cent. of the whole revenue, we doubt whether it is altogether advisable to take without a pinch of salt the flowery accounts we hear from time to time of the progress of Baroda under the new administration ; and when such large sums as we have quoted are squandered upon a comparatively useless military force and the extravagances of palace myrmidons and Brahman leeches, it is not to be wondered at if, while the sanitary condition of Baroda is described to be in a pestilential state from the sheer want of anything like sane drainage, only Rs. 81,009 can be afforded to the medical department ; or that only Rs. 75,379 can be spent upon jails, which are described to us to be in a perfectly wretched condition throughout the whole State of Baroda! The gigantic military expenditure on a State like Baroda, which has no foreign enemies to fear so long as there is a British protective power in the country, is all the more unsatisfactory when it is considered that Sir Madhava Row himself confesses that the irregular force kept up by the State has "scanty pretensions to good discipline and "good equipment." He admits that it is "costly "beyond its usefulness," that its "organisation is "radically defective according to modern lights." We should ask, then, why, in the name of that effective reform which is so tiresomely spoken of, not abolish it altogether, and bestow some more care upon the reorganisation of the district police ? The only excuse given for its maintenance as a gigantic burden upon the people of the State of Baroda is that "large numbers are "deeply interested in its maintenance, and espe- "cially so are the sirdar and silladar classes." We are told that for these reasons "it has there- "fore been desirable to deal with this force with "much consideration." We daresay that not a single reform has been yet carried out in Baroda in which a number of people were not deeply "interested," and it is obvious that if that State is ever to be brought into a really satisfactory condition rank abuses must be cut down whether or not the process is relished by a number of people who have hitherto fattened upon their existence at the expense of the industrial portion of the community. It is sickening to hear of Baroda reforms when it is still true that 60 per cent. of the whole income of the State, derived for the most part from those miserable toilers in the soil who have to pay by far the greater part of the revenue, is spent upon a useless and inefficient military force, palace expenses, and gratuities to swarms of religious beggars and impostors. When we hear of the biggest evil in the State being boldly attacked—the maintenance of an enormous army, comparatively speaking—instead of being left alone because a number of useless people are interested in its maintenance, then we shall be able to believe that a *régime* of real reform instead of one of smooth phrases has commenced in Baroda. Mr. Melvill, in sending up Sir Madhava Row's administration report to the Government of India, says that he studiously abstains from any interference with the free action of the Minister, and that the relations between himself and the native administration are of the most cordial nature. Doubtless they are, when the native administration appears to get its own way apparently pretty much as it pleases ; but we think, considering the peculiar relation in which the Government of India stands to Baroda after its deposition of Mulharrao and its determination to bring the whole State into a satisfactory condition, that it would be wiser if the Governor-General's Agent, instead of practically effacing himself, counselled as a primary measure a large reduction both in the military and the palace and religious expenses. Mr. Melvill should, in short, in simple justice to the *misera contribuens plebs*, insist more upon stern, practical reductions than flowing speeches about education.

Notwithstanding the reductions in palace expenses which the Maharanee Jumnabaee is complimented for effecting, it still appears to us that nearly sixteen lakhs on that account is an enormous sum to pay ; and nearly five lakhs for religious and charitable allowances, three lakhs for "miscellaneous," and nearly six lakhs for "extraordinary charges," all strike us as being monstrous charges for a struggling State to bear. We are told that the palace expenses include the cost of what are called *khichri* distributions to *the poor* (so Sir Madhava Row euphemistically states the fact), although this cost ought to go under religious and charitable allowances. The fact is that this "khichri "khana bundobust" is, considering it is the money of the ryots that is concerned, a disgraceful waste of public funds. When Mulharrao lived, he tried to compound for his sins with his fragmentary conscience by feeding Brahmans and giving them largesses. That class of people looked upon Baroda as their prey—and they preyed. They swarmed about the city doing nothing but fomenting mischief. They were pests to the welfare of the community. Many a morning have we seen them swarm near the temple on the Vishwamuttree waiting for their allowance of food, and while the really destitute were permitted to go foodless and prowl about the city to snatch an existence from the streets like a pariah, these sleek and well-fed idlers pushed forward and got all they wanted. It appears that this means of encouraging idleness and vagabondage still flourishes in Baroda under the name of "feeding "the poor !" The "khichri khana bundobust" simply means spending between 6 and 7 lakhs of rupees a year to continue the existence of a horde of Deccanee Brahmans who have fed upon the resources of the State like locusts for years. A more utterly demoralised and demoralising lot of people it would be difficult to find elsewhere. They are all well-clad, and to all appearance members of well-to-do families, and yet daily they flock for this *khichri* like the most importunate and destitute of beggars ! It is said that Deccanees in the employment of the State and in the receipt of large salaries actually send members of their families for this *khichri*, which more than anything else shows the demoralizing effect of this indiscriminate abuse of charity. The roadways are blocked up with these shameless beggars every morning, so much so that ordinary traffic is impeded, and honest, industrious people are actually hindred in the ordinary pursuit of their business. In short, it would appear, notwithstanding all the fine talk about Sir Madhava Row's *régime* that the Brahmans are now having more of their way in Baroda than ever they had ; and we pity the place. It is in reforming abuses like this *khichri khana* that the handiwork of a really strong statesman would be most appreciated. As for miscellaneous charities, this is how the money goes. We shall let Sir Madhava Row tell the story in his own words :—

> The contingent expenditure of the Palace is liable to unforeseen variations. Ther Highnesses sometimes pay a visit to Nowsari for the sake of a change, and the apparently small matter costs thousands. The Royal ladies, governed by the Shastras to incessant benevolence, make new vows and undertake new rites, the merit of the large usual charities being too much regarded by these ladies as belonging to those who originally instituted them. Yet the ladies are unwilling to allow reductions in these usual charities initiated by their predecessors. In the course of my experience of Native states, I have come across pious Brahmins being still employed in fervently praying for the long life of Maharjas long since deceased. Again, the Court astrologers are a body who are unwilling or unable to submit to financial control ; their independence is apparently conservative with that of the planets whose mystic influences they interpret. An eclipse occurs in a certain constellation ; Mars and Saturn are in conjunction, or Jupiter and Venus are in opposition. To avert the baneful influence of these phenomena on the life or the fortunes of the royal family, large donations must be made. If funds be refused, the next sickness in the family would be inevitably traced to the omission. It should be remembered in this connexion that the Astronomer Royal of England is to this day receiving communications, soliciting his aid in counteracting the malevolence of the celestial bodies. In all such matters, the administration does wisely in exercising a tolerant and elastic policy without altogether abdicating a salutary control.

We differ somewhat from Sir Madhava Row's conclusion. It would be wiser to grapple with the reckless expenditure of public money in those useless objects which he regards with such supreme complacency. It is true that if he set about *real, downright reform*—which is what is needed in Baroda—he would at first have to face plenty of howling from his castemen and other people who have stuck to the State like limpets for years, and doing about as much good as limpets ; but in the end he would be master of the situation, and could conscientiously flatter himself, as he looked around upon the easier circumstances and the consequent increased prosperity of the agriculturists, that he was indeed a statesman both in deed and name.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

DEBATE ON THE IRISH SUNDAY CLOSING BILL.

LONDON, MAY 14.

In yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons there was a debate on the Irish Sunday Closing Bill, which was only finished at nine this morning owing to the tactics of the Obstructionists.

LORD HARTINGTON'S MOTION.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question put this evening said, that the Marquis of Hartington's motion was fixed for Monday, the 20th inst.

SERIOUS RIOTS AT BLACKBURN.

LONDON, MAY 15.

A serious riot of men on strike took place at Blackburn last night. The rioters set fire to the house of the President of the Masters' Society and smashed the windows of the mills. The riot eventually assumed such a serious aspect, that the military were called out from Preston.

DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE IN VENEZUELA.

Advices from South America state, that a most destructive earthquake has visited Venezuela, during which no less than six hundred people were killed.

AUSTRIAN POLICY.

VIENNA, MAY 15.

In yesterday's sitting of the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, there was a debate upon the Eastern Question, during which the President of the Council of Ministers said, that the Government had solely pursued a policy in keeping with Austro-Hungarian interests, and had taken the precaution to increase the troops on the northern, southern and eastern frontiers.

THE INSURRECTION IN ROUMELIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 14.

The insurgents now threaten the Philippopolis line of Railway, and are entrenched near Tatar Bazardchik.

THE INDIAN EXPEDITION TO MALTA.

ADEN, MAY 14.

H. M. S. Spartan, acting as a convoy to the Indian Expeditionary Force, and the steamers Trinacria, towing the Seaforth and a buggalow, and the Macedonia, towing the Aros Bay and Citadel, passed here to-day—reported all well.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Teheran, with the outward English Mails of the 3rd May, left here for Bombay at 2 p. m. this afternoon.

LONDON, MAY 14, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quieter.

Fair Dholleras ..... 4¾d.

In the Manchester Market there has been a moderate demand, but prices were firmer.

7 lbs. Shirtings 5-7½

8¼ lbs. do. 6-9

40s. Mule Twist 0-9½

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.. 1-3 7-16

4 per cent Rupee Paper 90¾

4½ per cent. do. 80¾

5½ per cent. do. 89½

3 per cent. Consols for Account 96

6 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 109½

Bar Silver 53½

Arrivals—Ganges, Mutlia and Stowell.

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 15.

CANNANORE, 5 p.m.—Weather overcast; wind S.W.; thermometer max. 91, min. 75; W. B. 81; barometer 29·78.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind N. W. 6.; thermometer 91·3; barometer; 29·862.

MANGALORE, 5·20 p.m.—Weather fair; wind NE., NW.

TUTICORIN, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S.; thermometer 90; barometer 29·82.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind W.; thermometer 98.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 7-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 8 13-16d.	,,

THE EXPEDITORY FORCE.

GOVERNMENT has received telegraphic intelligence that the whole transport flotilla has now passed Aden all well.

THE Government of India in the Financial Department have just passed a Resolution regulating the income and expenditure of the Indian Museum. In future the Trustees will be allotted a sum of Rs. 20,000 per annum, with which to meet all charges and expenses with the exception of (1) the pay and allowance of the 4 superior officers and of the assistant to the taxidermist; and (2) the rent of the taxidermist's workshop, which items will be paid by Government seperately. The usual condition attending expenditure upon the public service—viz., that the unexpended portion of the grant annually made lapses at the end of the financial year—is not to apply to this grant of Rs. 20,000, as the Trustees have found it most inconvenient in practice; in relaxation of that rule, the Trustees will be allowed to accumulate savings up to a limit of Rs. 10,000. The accounts of the Trustees will be annually audited by the Comptroller General, but no detailed estimate of expenditure will, in future, be submitted by the Trustees. No person hereafter appointed to the service of the Trustees will be entitled to any pension or gratuity from Indian revenues, though they will be permitted to subscribe for pension or gratuity under Chap. vii. of Civil Pension Code.

THE Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, will be kept on Saturday, the 25th May, being the day appointed by Her Majesty for its celebration at home.

THE Lahore paper says that the Indus Valley Railway will be opened on 1st June. Captain Bigg Wither will probably be Manager. Captain Sparks will take charge of the maintenance of the open line, and Mr. Bell, who has so greatly distinguished himself in the construction of the Sutlej Bridge, will, it is reported, probably be appointed the Locomotive Superintendent of the line.

THE departure of Dr. Holmstead from Hyderabad seems to be an event of very general interest to the people of that place. An address is to be presented to him, and the Government of Bombay have granted permission for the infringement of the rules regarding addresses in this particular instance. The sum of Rs. 2,000 had been subscribed up to Wednesday week.

IT is rumoured at Bellary, with very good foundation, says the local paper, "that Major Hicks, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, has come up here on other business than his annual inspection duty. It is stated that Government have deputed him to go into certain of the charges laid against the now famous Lieut. Wilson, and that his first business will be to enquire into the loss of 3,000 bags of rice lost, strayed, or stolen from Lieut. Wilson's keeping, and that afterwards he will enquire what has become of some Rs. 87,000 which Lieut. Wilson could not account for when he left the district. Lieut. Wilson's accounts were, it appears, something more than a lac of rupees out when he was permitted to leave the district, and since then more deficiencies have been discovered. Government were well aware of the fact that all was not right at the time, and yet they allowed Lieut. Wilson to leave the district. We expect to see the whole affair publicly investigated before long."

THE *Pioneer*—Not very long before the occurrence which cost Mr. Cooper, our Political Agent at Bhamo, his life, the bazaar chowdrie of the place, a Chinaman, was met in the streets by a rollicking party of the Resident's guard, who smothered him in *abir*, the red powder in common use among celebrants of the Holee. The chowdrie complained of the affront to Mr. Cooper, and the offenders were very severely punished. The above incident is vouched for by a well informed correspondent in Burmah, who seems to lay great stress upon it, as probably connected with the eventual affray which ended so fatally.

FOUR survivors from the wreck of the Childwall Hall—the chief engineer, the second mate, the fourth engineer, and the quartermaster—have arrived in Liverpool. From their statements it appears that when the Childwall Hall reached the Channel the weather became very foggy. On Thursday, the 11th, while the ship was going very slowly breakers were discovered ahead, and the engines were reversed, but before the steamer could be brought up she was fast upon the rocks, and it was then found that the master, owing to the fog, was out of his reckoning. The first boat got out was stove in against the ship's side, the next parted and drifted away when four of the crew were out in, but the third boat was launched with a full complement. The next boat when filled was capsized and eight persons—Miss Hammond, the Rev. T. Horsfall, Mr. C. Wainwright and Mrs. Neafield's child, passengers; Mary Davis, stewardess; John de Longa, cook; Alexander M'Coag, storekeeper; and the engineers' messroom boy—were drowned. The steward, John Davis, died from exhaustion after being picked up by the Palmyra's boat. There is some uncertainty as to the fate of the master, the first officer, the third officer, the carpenter, and the second engineer, but little hope is entertained of their rescue. The steamship King Arthur reports having picked up the bodies of Miss Hammond and an assistant steward named Hepwell. They were again consigned to the sea. The wreck of the Childwall Hall has entirely broken up.

THE Mussoorie paper has a good word to say for Mr. Justice Kemp, and remarks on the peculiar domestic ties which bound him to this country:—"Mr. Justice Kemp was the oldest judge upon the bench, and during the last vacancy acted as Chief Justice of the High Court of Bengal. Surely it must be the sweet drowsiness of Simla that has steeped the senses of the Government in forgetfulness—a Government that has bestowed so many honied words to its departing servants—so as to strike it dumb regarding so old and tried a servant. These later episodes of fulsome flattery have been a little sickening, but what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. We cannot believe that by their silence the Government intended to mark its resentment that Mr. Justice Kemp should have dared to have married a native by whom he reared a family and whom he was not ashamed to always have by his side in his carriage—and of whom he had the courage to say the following words:—'Two months ago I little anticipated that the tie which bound me to this country, the faithful companion of many years' hard labour amongst you would be taken away from me, that that tie would be so suddenly and unexpectedly severed. But, gentlemen, man proposes and God disposes. All I can say is that my purposes in this life are broken off, that my heart is desolate.' We say we cannot believe that the silence of Government can be due to this cause. If so, we may remind a government whose professions run with the natives, that Mr. Kemp's career commenced at a time when the sight of an English face of the other sex was almost unknown in India, and when such alliances were by no means uncommon, yet not always hallowed by the marriage tie as Mr. Kemp hallowed it. Nay, we must think that to omit to say a parting word to a gentleman who has served Government for nearly a half a century, sixteen years of which he was an honourable judge of the High Court of Fort William, was due to forgetfulness of one who did not bask within the sunshine of courts."

CAPTAIN BURTON, commanding the Khedivial Expedition for the survey of mines in the land of Midian, has returned to Cairo. He travelled 500 miles by land, and brings back twenty-five tons of specimen ore, comprising gold, silver, copper, tin, and lead. Captain Burton found three sulphur centres, three turquoise mines, extensive deposits of gypsum, saltpetre, and rocksalt. He returns to England in order to arrange as to working the mines for the Khedive.

Whitehall Review—Lieutenant-Colonel Owen Burne, C.S.I., is now reinstated at the India Office, where he has found numerous friends to welcome him back again after his lengthened absence. There are few officials who have earned a better reputation than Colonel Burne, and his success has been due entirely to the ability he possesses in such a marked degree. Under him the Political and Secret Department will be administered in a manner calculated to produce the best interests of our Eastern Empire, and to add, if it is possible to do so, to the high character of its chief.

A NEW series of "Tales from Blackwood" will begin in June, and will be continued from month to month in shilling parts. It is now almost a quarter of a century since the old series commenced with the famous 'Glenmutchkin Railway,' and "Maga" ought to have accumulated a good collection of fiction in the interval.

THE Liberals have gained a seat by the election of a son of Mr. Bass at Tamworth. Mr. Hanbury, M.P., who recently resigned his seat for Tamworth, speaking at a meeting at Kidsgrove on April 25, said his honest conviction was that at the late election the borough had sold itself for beer, and that had a donkey been run with the name of Bass or Allsopp on it the electors would have voted for it.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*—Perhaps the strongest arguments against war that have yet been brought forward are those made use of by Sir George Campbell when addressing the electors and non-electors of Kirkcaldy on Tuesday. If the country is to speak out, no place, Sir George Campbell was sure, was more entitled to speak or would speak with more authority and weight, than the burgh of Kirkcaldy. No place had kept its head more cool and calm and had given way less to passion and prejudice, and therefore was more fitted to pronounce judgment on the great subject. Trade was dull in Kirkcaldy, and would become more dull in the event of war. No place was more intimately connected with Russia and drew more of raw materials from Russia than Kirkcaldy. In a truly national cause, in which national interests were really involved, no men would be more ready to make the sacrifices demanded of them than the men of Kirkcaldy; but, on the other hand, when there was no occasion to lead the country into so dreadful a calamity, there was no reason why Kirkcaldy should submit to the tremendous injury that would result from a war, and more especially a war with Russia. He (Sir George Campbell) felt that the opinion of Kirkcaldy would be in favour of peace. The question is, in short, not one between Russia and Great Britain, but between Russia and Kirkcaldy; and the sooner these two great Powers are brought into direct communication with each other the better. In the meantime, one of the audience, Councillor Westlake, who seems lamentably blind to the interests of Kirkcaldy, asked Sir George "how he could reconcile the speech of the Emperor of Russia at Moscow, which was full of Christian sentiment, with the present grasping territorial spirit displayed by Russia." Sir George Campbell's explanation of this seeming difference was peculiarly happy. "He was not," he replied, "an apologist for the Emperor of Russia, and was not there to defend his virtue and say that the Czar was an immaculate man." If this does not satisfy Councillor Westlake nothing will.

THE *Times*, referring to Mr. Farrar's estimate, in an article in the *Fortnightly* which we lately copied into the *Bombay Gazette*, of England's resources for war, says the moral of it is that in the negotiations now pending England can afford to show the calmness and moderation which spring from conscious strength. Were war to ensue, each country would persist at all risks as long as its power remained and its resources were not wholly exhausted; and British strength and means would no doubt tell in the long run. But the elements of the calculation are just those on which the world has never come to a conclusion, for it has never yet found out whether man is better than money, the land better than the sea, despotic better than free institutions, in the scale of war. The prospect is hideous even if we could suppose a well-fenced arena, in which two combatants should fight for the prey, secure alike of interruption and with none else to share the prize. It seems certain, however, that some other Great Powers are waiting in sullen yet hopeful silence to see what profit they may find in the calamities and weaknesses of the combatants. England may fight in what it feels is a just cause; yet, after spending more than we can spare of our treasure and blood, we may find ourselves filling the ditch over which others walk quietly to the common goal of aspirations. Europe, of course, now smiles upon us; cheers us on, and prepares in our eyes the laurel wreath which is to reward our first successes. It would be more to the purpose if we were not left alone to vindicate treaties and fight the battle of Europe. Meanwhile the latest utterances of English constituencies do not give the decided response which could be desired by a Cabinet engaged in negotiations so critical as those now pending. Tamworth, it is true, is a small borough, too liable to be swayed by local or personal feelings to furnish a conclusive test of Imperial feelings; still, the remarkable verdict just pronounced by the electors there against the Conservative candidate cannot be explained away.

THE *Morning Post* says it would appear that the Russian Government, besides contriving an organization of hardly-disguised corsairs against British commerce, are really bent upon making a demonstration against our Indian possessions. Having described the steps taken by Russia for concentrating a force at the Attrek, the *Post* remarks that, supposing that a hundred thousand men, including unwilling auxiliaries recruited from the subjugated Mahomedan Khanates, could be directed against our Indian Empire, we could almost leave the difficulties of the journey to cope with the invasion without any effort upon our part. On the other hand, were any considerable fraction of this force to succeed in making real progress towards our frontier, there can be no doubt that we could set agencies in motion which would surround the devoted columns of the invaders with enemies upon every side. It would be in such a crisis that the Muscovite generals would come to learn what a fatal mistake cruelty may be, and would regret too late the butchery of the Turkomans and the devastation of the territories of so many kindred tribes. With Central Asia in commotion in their rear, the troops of the Czar would be in ill plight, indeed, to attack the bulwarks of British power behind the Himalayas. The utter hopelessness of the expedition, indeed, is so evident that it can hardly be meant for more than a "demonstration" of the kind which is so peculiarly suitable to the mingled audacity and caution of Russian proceedings.

THE Roman correspondent of the *Standard* sends the following statement:—The Russian party of officers of engineers met at Naples the captains of two American steamers, which had been chartered by them, and are now waiting orders in the Levant, probably at Rhodes or Cyprus, so that the party will sail under American colours. The superior officer goes with some of the party direct to the Piræus; the second officer, with the rest, to Brindisi, thence to Alexandria. Nine cases of surveying instruments have been sent by them to Egypt. The superior is in possession of the famous French staff map of the Lower Euphrates given to him in Berlin, where it was obtained by M. D'Oabril. The party carry German passports, in which the names Indemann and Plessenberg appear. They have also American papers, in the names of Wilson, Cleark, and Maclinworth. None of the party will appear as Russians.

THE shipping interest (the *Financier* says) is on the alert in view of the possibility of war. It appears that the critical state of the relations between this country and Russia has caused the Liverpool Sailing-ship Owners' Mutual Indemnity Association to enter into preliminary arrangements for the establishment of a special association to provide a fund for the payment of losses incurred by its members through the capture or destruction of their vessels by act of war, the present organisation only extending in its operation to the ordinary perils of the sea. The new body will be called the Mutual War Indemnity Association, and will continue in existence only during the continuance of war. Mr. Gray Hill, secretary of the present association, which has upon its books vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 585,454 tons, will act in a similar capacity for the new association.

DURING the recent trial of Madame Rachel it was repeatedly said that Mario, the father of Mrs. Pearce, was living in a state of poverty. This appears not to be correct. M. Perivier, of the Paris *Figaro*, was in Rome during the month of January last, and then saw Mario, whom he describes as a fine old man, with long white beard, whose seventy odd years have in no way lessened his gaiety and vivacity. His conversation still sparkles with wit, and is crowded with reminiscences of Paris, London, St. Petersburg, and Naples, the scenes of his greatest triumphs. In Rome he is a general favourite, and everybody seeks to get him into chat and listen to his anecdotes of his celebrated contemporaries. To fill up his leisure time and amuse himself he has become an antiquary, and has all the curious information which old Rome suggests at the tips of his fingers. "If anyone wants a statue," he said to M. Perivier, on parting, "you can tell them that you have left Mario on the ruins of Rome, as my old ancestor, Marius, was seen on the ruins of Carthage." He is, in fact, proprietor of a very good house in the Corso; and at the time of the funeral of the late King, when some one proposed to him to let the eleven windows of his façade at the price of 1,000 fr. each, he refused, and said he preferred seeing them occupied by his friends.

RUSSIA, writes a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is no doubt in one sense invulnerable—(although the Power which has command of the sea may inflict a great deal of damage without penetrating far into the interior)—so far that an invasion and occupation of any considerable portion of the country is impossible, and if possible would not be worth carrying out. But it requires no great special knowledge on the subject to see that there is no question of invasion in the present case. The fact is that Russia by advancing across the Balkans and occupying Turkey has placed herself in an utterly false military position, vulnerable at every point. Holding the command of the sea, it would be easy for us to prevent any supplies from reaching the troops before Constantinople except by the Balkans; and to maintain such a position would soon be found intolerable. I make no apology for drawing attention to these facts, because the Russian generals must be thoroughly aware of them, and of the extreme danger which menaces their position on the outbreak of war. The truth is, you cannot advance a long distance beyond your own frontier and occupy a foreign country without the liability to be taken at a disadvantage if you meet a fresh opponent at the end of the journey. The occupation of Constantinople and the strong places of Turkey may certainly have also its advantages; and in some distant time to come, when all bitterness of feeling in the conquered race had passed away, and Turkey had become thoroughly amalgamated with Russia under a strong, benevolent, and paternal Government, the possession of these additional territories might even become a source of strength. But that day is very far off; and in order to realise the awkward position in which the Russians would find themselves meantime on the outbreak of war we have only to suppose the case of England trying to defend the occupation of Egypt while obliged to land her troops at some distant point on the shore of Africa, and to march them for several hundred miles across the north of that country to their ultimate destination. This hardly puts the case strongly enough; for the English would have the sea and hostile fleet only on one flank, whereas the army south of the Balkans would have it on both flanks. In comparison with the difficulty of holding such a position the task of defending Sebastopol was a light one. A stubborn fight might certainly be made, and so long as a supply of the raw fighting material is forthcoming, and money enough to buy cartridges, a nation may go on fighting; but it is impossible to believe the Russians would be satisfied to maintain the struggle under such disadvantageous terms. For once the lust of conquest brings its own retribution. That the Russians themselves must be cognizant of the false military situation in which they have placed themselves affords the best ground for hoping that they will yet act so as to render war unnecessary—a result which every lover of his country must unfeignedly desire. For although there are worse things than war, even successful war is a terrible infliction.

OUR readers are aware that two missionaries were lately murdered at the island of Ukerewe, having unfortunately got involved in another man's quarrel. There appears to have been no feeling against them, but much against an Arab with whom they had had dealings. One of the missionaries, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, is still at Uganda, and the Church Missionary Society are sending up four men, by the route of the Nile, to communicate with him, as, for the present, he is cut off from all communication with Zanzibar; however, from that side also additional men are advancing to the lake, and there will be henceforth a chain of missionary posts connecting the lake with Zanzibar. The route by the Nile has its advantages and disadvantages. The men have to proceed to Suez; thence to Suakin on the Red Sea in a steamer; thence a land journey to Khartum on the Upper Nile; thence to Gondokoro by steamer on the Nile, and a land journey on to the lake. It will occupy four months, and success depends a great deal on the favour of the Khedive and his local officers.

THE *Journal des Débats* of April 25, replying to an article published by the *Berlin Post*, states its opinion as to the proper solution of the Eastern Question. It believes it necessary to take away from Turkey the direct administration of Bosnia, the Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Epirus, Thessaly, and Macedonia, where the Christian inhabitants are in the majority, and to leave Turkey simply the political sovereignty over those countries. The Turks would thus only retain the direct administration of that part of Roumelia which is enclosed between the Balkans, the Rhodope mountains, and the Ægean Sea. The other Turkish provinces should be organized in a similar manner to the Lebanon. Turkey, instead of being the vassal of Russia alone, as would result from the Treaty of San Stefano, should be placed under the common protectorate of Europe by means of a permanent Conference of the Ambassadors in Constantinople. The *Journal des Débats* insists upon the necessity of leaving to the Turks the possession of the Danubian fortresses, which it says they should occupy in the name of Europe as formerly the Prussians occupied Mayence and Luxembourg. It believes that even Lord Derby was inflexible on the question of the fortresses. The *Débats* objects to Europe allowing the Russians to establish themselves on the Danube by occupying Bessarabia, and says Russia must content herself in Europe with the moral glory of having delivered the Christians and procured them administrative autonomy; but it admits that she has a right to ample compensation in Asia.

AT the Zoological Society on April 16 Mr. Sclater exhibited and made some remarks on a typical specimen of the new fox lately described by Mr. Blanford as *Vulpes canus*, from Baluchistan.

Vanity Fair understands that some Russian engineer officers have been nominated to begin surveys as soon as possible for a railway from Batoum to Bagdad, and thence to the Persian Gulf. The construction of this line in Turkish territory would, it is said, be undertaken by Russia, and the cost taken off the war indemnity.

A COURT-MARTIAL (says *Vanity Fair*) is summoned to meet at Warsaw for the purpose of trying twenty-eight Polish soldiers in the Russian service charged with attempting to revolt. Of late crime, chiefly of a political character, has developed to such a degree in the Polish capital that the police, as a measure of precaution, have been armed with new American revolvers.

MRS. THISTLETHWAYTE has written a letter to the *Morning Post* to the effect that her husband did not say that she "went into no good society," but only that "she did not go much into society, but two or three old ladies stayed in the house;" whereupon she remarks, "if I did not go into much society, society came to me," and calls for the publication of the fact "in justice to the many distinguished men and women who have honoured me with their friendship for the last twenty years."

THE *World* remarks as follows, though its information about our monsoons is not very correct—"It was clever, that promulgation of the orders for an Indian contingent just after Parliament was up, and at a time when it is absolutely necessary that the troops must be embarked before Parliament can reassemble. The monsoon sets in about the 20th May, and the troops ought to be clear of the Red Sea, or at least of the Gulf of Aden, before that date." *Truth* says—"I rather approve of troops being sent from India to Malta, for, in the present day, any country that wants influence in the councils of Europe must have a stick ready to hand; but I think that it was somewhat sharp practice making known this intention the very morning after Parliament had adjourned for three weeks."

THE *Graphic*, April 27—No race of the week, nor all the races put together, afforded so much excitement as the scratching of Beauclerc for both Two Thousand Guineas and Derby, for both which races he was a strong first favourite, and both of which he would very likely have won, had all gone well with him. How are the mighty fallen! and how easily do they fall in the equine world! How many hundred of yearlings never become two-year-olds as far as the racecourse is concerned, three-year-olds never four, and four never five! But here we must stop, for we can no longer speak of hundreds; they are dropping down to scores and tens. What a mere handful of names distinguish the running five-year-olds! The six-year-olds are a very select band, and still more select are the "aged." What have we come to? When a seven-year-old horse carries ten stone to victory, we speak most gushingly of the "grand evergreen old veteran" and his gallant victory under the "*crushing* impost." Depend on it, notwithstanding all the records of performances, there is something more than rotten in the state of the Turf, with its breed of delicate, unnatural animals, the great majority of which break down and become useless before they arrive at an age when ordinary horses are just in their prime. Beauclerc broke down a few months ago, after returning to his stables from an exercise gallop, his leg began to swell—*et jam finis erat*, as far as his Two Thousand and Derby prospects were concerned. Poor backers!

AN interesting letter from General Todleben to General Brialmont, on the siege of Plevna, is published by the *Journal du Génie*. Last December General Brialmont, in his own name and in that of the other Belgian engineer officers, congratulated Todleben on the fall of Plevna; and the latter, in expressing his thanks for General Brialmont's communication, enclosed a plan of the Russian and Turkish positions and a description of the siege. The letter concludes as follows: "At first our troops approached Plevna simultaneously with the Turks, but on the 8th of July we were forced to retire before overwhelming forces. The enemy at once began to fortify the position, and he continued to do so with extraordinary energy and activity for several months. We wished to take Plevna by assault at any cost; but our attacks of the 18th of July and the 30th of August were successfully beaten back by the enemy, and they cost us 30,000 men. . . . All our approaches met with an obstinate resistance. To take them by surprise was impossible, for all our partial attacks were at once answered by a most terrible and murderous fire. The enemy did not show the smallest symptoms of demoralization. The number of deserters was inconsiderable, and the prisoners were well clad and nourished. But, according to all the accounts which reached me, the provisions in the town could not last longer than the middle of December. The winter was approaching; our people grew impatient, and their impatience was increased by the news of the storming of Kars. An assault was regarded as the only means of putting an end to the resistance at Plevna. But I opposed this idea with all the energy with which my convictions had inspired me. Osman Pasha was waiting for a new and decisive attack from our side; he yearned for it with all his heart, being quite convinced that he would, thanks to his improved fortifications, beat us back and inflict even greater losses upon us than he did on the 30th and 31st of August. He did not doubt that after such a success he would be able to cut his way through before his provisions should be exhausted."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*—The Americans, we learn by the telegraph, ridicule the idea of Russian privateers being fitted out in the ports of the United States. This is the right view of the case. It is absurd to suppose that the American Government would sanction the sale or equipment of such vessels, and the American people, we may be very sure, have no wish to pay for the infringement of the Three Rules for the benefit of Russia alone. No doubt, as some of the journals frankly confess, they would not be sorry if the result of a Russian war were to turn the bulk of our trade into American bottoms, and in this respect Germany probably is at least equally anxious. But such natural selfishness is the happy privilege of neutrals, and we who have so often profited by it ourselves can scarcely complain at the somewhat cynical parade of satisfaction by others. What we question, however, is whether Russia, even should she break through the Declaration of Paris—as is perhaps possible in the event of war—could do us much harm out of the Pacific; and there unfortunately the Government seem even yet scarcely alive to the exigencies of the occasion. The Triumph, though an ironclad, is a poor substitute for the Shah, and we hear nothing of other vessels being sent to the Pacific stations. It cannot be too often repeated that, apart altogether from the value of Vancouver's Island, its harbours and coal, the British squadron in the Pacific are far too weak for the interests they have to protect. Any heavy loss there, though it could not of course have much effect on the issue of a war, would be singularly provoking, and damaging to our naval prestige in those seas. As to the United States, however, it may be well to observe that public feeling there is undergoing a change in favour of this country, which is not fully reflected as yet in the news papers. In America, as elsewhere, Russia has damaged her own cause by her manifest greed and disregard of all faith or honour. All private accounts agree that far more respect is felt and expressed for England since the Government have given up harping on British interests and taken their stand as the defender of public law against the unscrupulous attack of a single Power. The process of education has been going on for some time, and the people of the United States are beginning to see what Russian civilization really means.

DR. FURNELL, in his vivacious and interesting address at the Convocation of the Madras University, called attention to a feature of our Indian educational system, which those who are interested in its practical utility cannot fail to deplore. It does nothing or next to nothing for medicine. In twenty years, he says, the Madras Faculty of Medicine "has produced three doctors, half-a-dozen bachelors, and one licentiate, in a population numbering some fifty millions of people." And there seems unhappily no prospect of improvement. Each year, says Dr. Furnell, "sees an ever-increasing number of candidates for matriculation and graduation in arts, but I fail to notice any increase in degrees in medicine." He traces this unhappy result to native, and especially Brahmin, prejudice; and goes on, with great oppositeness, to prove, from Hindu authorities, how little foundation can be discovered in the ancient Sanscrit literature and the primitive history of the Aryan community for any prejudice of the kind. Dr. Furnell has chosen a most useful topic, and we can only hope that his vigorous and earnest admonition may have sunk deep into the hearts of many of the students who heard him. The science of the physician does, in truth, even amongst ourselves, receive scanty recognition. No physician, as the lecturer observed, has ever yet been ennobled—and yet to whom is the human race so much indebted for much that tends to obviate or alleviate misery, and to make life endurable. Dr. Furnell himself is a conspicuous example. Few of our readers will know—some, perhaps, will scarcely believe—that he was the discoverer of the great anæsthetic of our day, chloroform. Such, however, we believe, was the case: no monument records his fame, no splendid recognition of such a signal service to suffering humanity has ever been prompted by the gratitude of the millions who have benefitted thereby, nor has official routine as yet admitted Dr. Furnell even to the highest prizes of his own profession. Yet how eminently to the interest of mankind that such lines of discovery should be diligently followed out, and the fortunate discoverer so signally rewarded as to stimulate the exertions of his compeers.—*Pioneer*.

BOMBAY

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 11th May, was 45 feet 8 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 43 feet 5 tenths.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from ports in Sind, to foreign or external ports, during the month of April, was 5,17,104 lbs., or 807 candies and 624 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,22,360. In addition to the above, 1,051 pressed bales of cotton, weighing 4 66,736 lbs., of the value of Rs. 1,20,000, have been shipped to Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—We hear that His Excellency the Governor has signified his high appreciation of the services rendered to the Commissariat Department by the employés of the Public Works Department, in connection with the recent despatch of the Expeditionary Force to the Mediterranean, the names of Messrs. W. A. Donohoe, Potter, and Walsh being specially mentioned.

SUICIDE BY ARSENIC.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of Deenbai, a Parsee woman, aged sixty-five years, who committed suicide by partaking of a dose of arsenic. A verdict was returned accordingly.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of Damodhur Dewchund, a young lad who had recently come from Porebunder to be educated in Bombay. While about to bathe at a well he overbalanced himself and fell in. He was taken out alive, but he expired a few minutes after. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Parsee, named Byramjee Furdoonjee, was yesterday convicted by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on being adjudged guilty of committing criminal breach of trust in respect of a silver watch, valued at Rs. 20, belonging to Nusserwanjee Sorabjee. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Tuesday afternoon in the stables belonging to Mr. Jehangeerjee Hormusjee Moody, situated on the Elphinstone Road. It appears that the fire originated among a quantity of loose grass that was stored therein, which was fired, it is believed, through the carelessness of the grass-sellers. The whole of the roofing was destroyed, but the fire was got under by means of two manual and one steam fire engine. The damage is estimated at Rs. 300.

A CHARGE OF THEFT.—A guard, named D. A. Ross, of the G. I. P. Co., was arrested on Tuesday evening by the police on a charge of theft of two currency notes for Rs. 100 each, alleged to have been stolen by the accused from the table of the pay clerk, named Junardhun Succaram, on that afternoon. It appears that the accused called at the pay clerk's office at the Elphinstone Circle, where he received the salary due to him. The pay clerk then left his table for a few moments, on which were two currency notes for Rs. 100 each, but on returning he found the notes missing. He at once gave information to the police and got the accused arrested, but no trace of the missing notes has been discovered.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday, on view of the body of a woman, aged about 16 years, the wife of a mussal employed in the Government Telegraph Office, Fort. Deceased, it appears, had a quarrel on the previous night with her husband, in consequence of which she jumped from the terrace on the third storey of that office on to the road. She was picked up in a dying state and taken to the Goculdas Hospital, where she expired from the effects of the injuries she had sustained. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—At a regular sitting of the Court yesterday before Sir Charles Sargent, interim orders were, on application, made in the Mahomedan cases granted to Nusserwanjee Veerjeebhoy, Gangjee Doongursey, Rahimutbai, and Goculdas Thakersey, insolvents. Discharges were granted to several insolvents whose names and liabilities were as follow:—Mahomed Hoosein Mahomed Ebrahim, a servant, Rs. 2,081. Miguel Dias, a compositor, Rs. 288. William Henry Nicholson, lately an assistant to Messrs. Wheatly, Madden and Co., Rs. 3,648. Jamsetjee Sorabjee Madan, a merchant, Rs. 2,698. John Napier, a clerk, Rs. 931. Rustomjee Cowasjee, a clerk, Rs. 602. Narrotum Hurjeevan, a commissariat contractor, Rs. 1,129. Rustomjee Hormusjee Mistree, a carpenter, Rs. 338. Nanabhoy Ramoobhoy, a clerk, Rs. 589. Vithoo Gopal Bandhoy Sambharaj, a clerk, Rs. 1,423. Pudmanath Bhupjee, a clerk, Rs. 1,869. Pudman Vasudeo, a carpenter, Rs. 345.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY, 14th May 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·781
Temperature of the Air	85·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	·715
Extent of cloudy sky (whole sky=100)	18
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 9·30 a.m.)	80·3
General Direction of wind	W, WNW, W, WNW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	169

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

INDUSTRIAL ART IN INDIA.

(Statesman.)

THERE may be doubts as to whether we have done much to further the material welfare of the masses in India, and whether there is not a tendency to pauperize rather than improve them; but there are now. On this point opinion is divided, but there can be but one opinion as to our influence on their artistic sense. In respect of their taste for colour and design, we have done, and we still doing, much that is injurious. We have established art schools, it is true, and have taught people to do much they could not do before. Under the excellent teaching of its principal, the Bengalies in the Calcutta school of art have been taught to draw and colour from the life extremely well, and have also acquired considerable skill in casting, and so forth. In Bombay, though in a less degree at present, the same sort of results have been accomplished. But in Bombay other things have been attempted for which there was no opportunity in Calcutta. Under the superintendence of Mr. Terry, who has evidently himself enthusiastically to the work, Sind pottery, an art which was thought to be lost, has been revived. Tiles and vessels of various shapes, reproducing the beautiful patterns in turquoise and garter blue, which are seen on the tombs and buildings in the valley of the Indus, have been made. Greens and browns of good colour have also been turned out, but the crowning beauty was the blues we have mentioned. Had we written eighteen months ago, the praise of what has been accomplished would be unalloyed; but there has since been a falling off. A higher glaze has been given, and the patterns, though still we believe copies of what are found in old works, are not what they were. Grote que figures, the outcome of a period when the art was being debased, too often take the place of beautiful geometrical forms, and of natural objects conventionally treated. And then, to meet the European craving for something novel, the bad as well as the good samples of the art have been copied, and glistening, which no doubt is a matter of some difficulty, and therefore said to be a matter of pride, is also a successful effort to meet what, after all, is a vulgar craving. Who does not know the desire on the part of persons with more money than taste, to have highly polished furniture and countless mirrors, with the bewildering result of reflected lights in every possible direction, and a total absence of repose for the eye? As Ruskin somewhere writes: "But for treason to ladies' tresses and dewdrops, it might be said that polished surfaces should be utterly condemned." Nor is it only by reason of reflected lights that this glaze is injurious to pottery. It seems also to prevent altogether the perfection of colours, and especially of the two blues which are the test of perfection in this particular sort of work. There is almost as much difference between the results now and those of a year-and-a-half ago, as between Mr. Daniell Mortlock's or Goode's terrible imitations in China of Japanese cloisonné work, and the real work itself. There is a perfection of surface in fact, which is fatal.

We only use these facts as illustrations, though it is much to be regretted that in a new industry of this sort, decay should have so soon followed success. What has been done in Bombay has, however, been done throughout the land. Ten years ago, when Parisian taste prescribed the magenta and solferino colours, the shawls of Cashmere were destroyed by the abominable aniline dyes. European taste in colours has now taken other directions, and the shawls are equally recovering; but in carpets, where fashion does not change their pattern so quickly, the same destructive taint prevails at the present day. And with regard to this carpet manufacture, other evils have been introduced. You may go to the jails, where beautiful work were once common, and you will hardly see one which is thoroughly good. The same cause is at work—a desire for variety and absolute ignorance of how to achieve it. "This," says your guide with some pride, "is

THE LATE W. M. TWEED.

THE *New York Tribune* of the 13th April, referring to the death of Mr. W. M. Tweed, says:—People have spoken of him since his downfall as "Old Tweed." He had committed so many offences, his peculations had been so large, and his felonious operations so numerous, that it was taken for granted that he was greatly advanced in life. The truth is, he was comparatively young; he was only fifty-five; his public career, of which so much has been said, dates no further back than 1850, when he had the ill fortune to be elected alderman of the Seventh Ward. Before that time he was hardly known outside the city limits. He ran with the machines, he figured in the lower sort of political meetings and manœuvrings, he was a power in the corner groceries; yet there were hundreds like him, and with as good a chance as his of becoming magnificently notorious. But he pushed and intrigued, he consorted with the dregs of the city, he manipulated the masses, he treated the drunken, and he hired the venal, and all to no much purpose that he could hardly have kept out of Congress if he had tried. To Congress, therefore, he went, but his were talents which were quite lost in that august body. His proper field was New York; and he came back to it to fill various places, but mainly, to preside over its pay-roll. The president of the Board of Supervisors enriched himself and all his friends. He corrupted judges; he purchased the Assembly; he acted upon the principle that every man had his price and that price, when he thought it worth his while, he was always ready to pay. New York was rich, and the booty was unlimited. He carried on a system of thievery which has no parallel in the history of this continent. These almost incredible peculations were in time exposed; the only wonder is that their details were so long concealed. The result was that Tweed went to Blackwell's Island, where other thieves who only steal watches and purses are confined. He went from the penitentiary to the gaol. He ran away and he was brought back again. He tried by various offers of compromise and restitution to secure once more his liberty, but nothing came of it. The moral would otherwise have lost its point, and the tale its principal ornament. A prison was the fittest place for such a man to die in; and there he died. His last words seem to indicate that he was wonderfully deficient in the commonest of moral sense. He kept up the farcical pretence of martyrdom to the end. It was not the least remarkable feature of his character that he always, after his luck left him, insisted upon being regarded as an unfortunate old man. We have seen that he was not old—he was only unfortunate as other rogues and convicts have been, and will continue to be, so long as civilized States exist. Tested by generally accepted rules of justice, his career may be regarded as in some respects a fortunate one. Men infinitely less guilty than he was, for larcenies which were indeed petty compared with his, have been subjected for a considerable portion of their lives to the rigorous discipline of Sing Sing. As a civil debtor, he passed his last days in a condition comparatively luxurious, and with money enough left to provide himself with every comfort. He had the solace of continually devising plans for his own enlargement which came to nothing, and could have come to nothing, had he lived, without overriding every principle of law and justice, but which he undoubtedly found useful in allaying the tedium of imprisonment. Nor will his memory be altogether an unfragrant one in many minds. People who shared in his Apician banquets, useful rascals who voted for him, hurrahed for him, and fondly called him "Boss;" toadies who talked of erecting his statue as that of a remarkable public benefactor; thieves who reverenced people who are always prating of a man's best traits as if they quite compensated for his worst—all these will tenderly speak of him as "Bill" and "Boss," and will assure us that there are worse men left in the world than he was. Their method of moral estimate may answer the purposes of but common lamentation; but as Mr. Tweed was a thoroughly dishonest man, and as he never, even in his last hour, gave the slightest evidence of repentance, we may spare the reader platitudes about his virtuous and common place extenuations, none the less empty because he is dead.

THE SITUATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

(Times' Correspondent.)

PERA, April 12.

For the last few days little has been talked about in Constantinople but the "fortifications," as they are hyperbolically called, at San Stefano, which Mahemet Ali Pasha has raised about his camp, the umbrage which these works gave to the Grand Duke, and the remonstrances which came of the umbrage. Local incidents naturally absorb a large share of local interest, but in the present instance the interest has been out of all proportion to the significance of the incident, which is but a further instance of the often clumsy working of Russian diplomacy in small matters. The defence works which have given dissatisfaction at San Stefano are neither more nor less than ordinary camp intrenchments, such as a General camping on the ground would, as a matter of course, throw up, and without which he would not consider himself encamped according to military rule. There are shelter trenches, and there are five detached works—light field redoubts—along a front of some 40 miles. Not that the shelter trenches even are in any way a complete line of defence; they are also detached covering points, which no army in the field would choose to leave unprotected. To these works, however, the Grand Duke made grave objections, and even gave warning to the Porte that he would be constrained to occupy them if their construction were persisted in. It happened, however, that before the warning had time to run the whole of its official course, Mehemet Ali Pasha had time to finish his trenches; so that, although his army of close upon 80,000 men are not now altogether indefensible. When the objections were made by the Russians the Porte replied that the very nature of the works showed that they were not designed with any offensive purpose; that the continued presence of a large Russian army at the gates of Constantinople, and the absence of apparent intention to withdraw it, created a feeling of uneasiness among the now over-crowded population of Stamboul, and that it was absolutely necessary to reassure the public mind by showing that, in the event of complications arising out of the Treaty of San Stefano, the preparations were adequate to enable the Porte to maintain its attitude of neutrality, and to prevent any attempt to occupy Constantinople and the Upper Bosphorus. The Russians replied to this that no kindred measures had been taken to prevent the British fleet from taking possession of the Upper Bosphorus, and that it amounted already to a prospective breach of neutrality to make defences against one possible belligerent and none against the other. The Porte did not expatiate upon all the circumstances which destroyed the parallel the Russians were endeavouring to establish, but pointed out that the British fleet was very far distant from Constantinople, and that its presence in the Bay of Ismid did not cause those apprehensions among the population of the capital to which the close pressure of a great army upon its outskirts gave rise. Moreover, a peace had been signed and ratified—a peace dictated by Russia herself—of which one condition was that the invading army should begin evacuating Turkish territory on a date already past. Of the fulfilment of this condition there was as yet no commencement; while the fact that the Russian troops, even subsequently to the date fixed for the beginning of the evacuation had been intrenching many of their positions at no great distance from Constantinople, could not be regarded as symptomatic of any immediate intention of withdrawing the troops from the country. The Russian answer to this was that the only obstacle to the immediate withdrawal of the Russian forces in Turkey was the presence of the British fleet in the Sea of Marmora. "Then," said the Turks, "address yourself to the British Government, the fact of their fleet being where it is does not constitute any breach on our part of the Treaty of San Stefano, and therefore affords you no pretext for breaking it." The Russians, however, insisted that it was the duty of the Porte to urge upon the British Government the withdrawal of the fleet, and that in fact that was the only course that would allow of the retirement of the Russian Army. All this was duly reported to the Sultan, who is just now obliged to practice, with great uneasiness to himself, the art of sitting upon two stools, and his Majesty accordingly requested Mr. Layard to meet him last Sunday in the little white kiosque of Flamour, which lies half buried among dark evergreens in the deep hollow between Nishan Tash and the Palace of Yildiz. The meeting was held. His Majesty achieved the now rare feat of driving himself in a low, close-hooded Victoria all the way from the palace to the kiosque. Calculating the windings of the road the distance must be fully three-quarters of a mile. A numerous military guard protected the kiosque, a small Cavalry escort, 14 aide-de-camps on good horses, and a scampering sequel of servants on bad ones, following the Imperial carriage, which had been preceded by the inevitable fourgon and four, with its freight of refreshment, without which preceding him no Sultan ventures beyond the precincts of his palace. Although chance took me that way and I saw the Sultan leave the little white pavilion—which looks as if it were moulded in frosted sugar, and had been stolen off a twelfth cake—I only know of the conversation which passed with the British Ambassador within it that it related to the presence of the fleet in the Sea of Marmora, and that it has not resulted in any change in the disposition of our naval force. But there is reason to infer that the answer of Mr. Layard regarding the withdrawal of the fleet was that it depended altogether upon the retirement of the Russian forces from before Constantinople. Thus the negotiations to which the fortification story gave rise came to nothing but revolution in a vicious circle. But there is yet something farther to be said about it. In times like the present there is not only a tendency to exaggerate the importance of every trifling incident, but also to overlook it with imaginative explanation. It is sweeter to the ingenious mind to imagine a far-fetched purport in what it notices than to accept the obvious interpretation which satisfies the humbler cravings of common sense. Thus, in the present case, the Turcophiles say that this vexatious conduct of the Russians is designed to torture the Turks into the alliance to which persuasion has been powerless to win them; to create such worry that the position shall be intolerable, and that they shall first implore and then command the British fleet to quit Turkish waters. On the other hand, the Russophil say that the Turks have dug the objectionable ditches in order to please the English, whose wishes on the subject they declare to have been urged upon the Porte by the British representative. The natural interpretation, however, seems to offer substance enough to justify its acceptance. The Russians fear war with England, and the first act of Russia, if war breaks out while she holds her present military positions, will be to inform the Porte that she requires to occupy Constantinople and the Upper Bosphorus. Now, there is nothing so abhorrent to the Turk—Palace, Porte, or people—as the Russian occupation of Constantinople. This abhorrence explains the great sacrifices made to obtain the armistice. If there be war, the Porte will endeavour to be neutral and thus preserve Constantinople from occupation; but, foreseeing the Russian demand to occupy it in the event of war, the Porte has thought fit to prepare itself for resisting such demand in case Russia should make use of her army to enforce it. The Russians perceive that the few ditches and mudwalls which, with their wonted neatness and skill, the Turks have thrown up about their camp are quite sufficient to prevent a mere walk-over into Constantinople, and it would be extraordinarily wild scouring the Turks out of their neutrality to have the army exposed to the fire of British ships-of-war anchored off San Stefano. These are the considerations on either side which have probably wrought out the "fortification" incident, and it seems unnecessary in presence of this satisfactory, because logical, method of accounting for it to look wider a field for an explanation.

I had occasion in the foregoing to suggest what would happen at Constantinople if war broke out between Russia and England, and it may not be out of season to say a few words as to what would probably occur at Gallipoli under like circumstances, more especially as the prevalent ideas in England, so far as they can be gathered from newspapers, with regard to the position of Gallipoli seem to be singularly indistinct. At Gallipoli, be it remembered, the Straits of the Dardanelles are four miles wide, and immediately beyond that place the Sea of Marmora opens out rapidly increasing in width; so that at the Bulair lines, which are the defence works of Gallipoli, and which are just ten miles eastward of that town, the breadth of water on the Marmora side is 12 miles. The Bulair lines are not therefore, as seems to be generally supposed, flanked by the Straits of the Dardanelles but by the Sea of Marmora. These lines stretch across the narrowest part of the thin neck of land, 20 miles long, which joins the Thracian Chersonesus with the body of Thrace. The neck begins at Exhamil, is formed by the Gulf of Saros on the north, and the Sea of Marmora on the south, and ends at Gallipoli, where the bulb of the Chersonesus begins to spring, and encroaching upon the water space, forms the Straits of the Dardanelles. The narrowest part of the neck is a little westward of the village of Bulair, and is four miles wide, and across this narrow isthmus the Anglo-French line of fortifications was drawn in 1854 from the Gulf of Saros to the Sea of Marmora. With the exception of some additions, these works are what they were in 1854. In their present condition and with their present armament if supported by ships of war in the Gulf of Saros and the Sea of Marmora—that is to say, on either flank—a garrison of 10,000 men would suffice to defend the lines against a vastly superior force, and they can be, and in point of fact are being, very much strengthened by the construction of advanced works in the direction of Exhamil. The present anchorage of the British vessels in the Gulf of Saros is close to the northern extremity of the lines. The present anchorage of the British vessels on the Marmora side is at Gallipoli, ten miles from the lines. In case of war the latter squadron, in order to co-operate with or defend the lines, would have to advance ten mile eastward along the coast. Ships of war at either end of the lines add most materially to their defensibility, but ships of war cannot by themselves command the isthmus, nor if a hostile force occupied the lines would it be practicable for ships to lie at anchor at the ends of the lines. Supposing, therefore, that war were declared between Russia and England, and that as neutrals, the Turkish garrison were to evacuate the Bulair lines, in that case England would have to place a force of 10,000 men in the lines. Otherwise, notwithstanding anything the fleet might do, the enemy could push a column through the isthmus and march in one night past Gallipoli and along a very fair road which runs the length of the Chersonesus, taking the forts of the Dardanelles in the rear. But the Turks are as well aware of this as the Russians, and it would suit them almost as little for the Russians, to occupy the forts of the Dardanelles from which Constantinople. If, therefore, war broke out and the Russians, as they probably would, summoned the garrison of Bulair to let them pass through, the Turks, in the interests of their neutrality, would be compelled to refuse, and, if force were employed, to resist. And their resistance would be hearty because it would be supported by the fire of the British vessels from the Sea of Marmora and the Gulf of Saros, which would have as strong an interest as the Turks in preventing the Russians from getting through to the Dardanelles. Thus both at Constantinople and at Gallipoli, supposing there were to be war, the Turkish guns would inevitably point in the same direction as the British.

AN EXTRAORDINARY WILL CASE.

THE case of Bagot *v.* Bagot was opened on April 25 in the Dublin Court of Probate before Mr. Justice Warren, and is expected to last several days. The plaintiff is Mrs. Neville Bagot, formerly Alice Emily Verner, sister of Sir William Verner; and the respondents are the brothers of her deceased husband, Mr. Christopher Neville Bagot, who went to Australia in 1844, and returned a wealthy man between 1860 and 1870. He purchased an estate in Galway for £105,000, and the rental is now £6,000 per annum. He went through many adventures abroad, and after his return he was thrown from his horse while hunting in England, and sustained injury to his spine, which was the principal cause of his ultimately becoming paralysed from the hips. In London he lived at the Alexandra Hotel, and was known by the name of "The Nugget." The two Misses Verner and their friends sometimes paid him midnight visits at the hotel for the purpose of having a jovial supper, and some extraordinary letters were read in court relating to these matters. He was married at eleven o'clock on the night of the 8th of August, 1875, to the plaintiff, at the Alexandra Hotel, he being at that time fifty years of age, and the plaintiff twenty-two. Ten weeks after the marriage Mrs. Bagot gave birth to a boy, which she alleges to have been born in wedlock, she, according to her statement, having been married privately in a London registry to the deceased a year previously. She could not discover the registry, however, nor, although the twenty-eight registries in London were searched, as well as the records of Somerset House, could any entry of that marriage be discovered. Mr. Bagot died in May, 1877, having, besides his estates, personalty to the amount of over £60,000. In his will he stated that Mrs. Bagot's child was not his. The defendant's further rely upon medical evidence given by Sir William Gull, Dr. Campbell, Mr. William Piggott, Sir George Burrows, and others. The deceased left the entire care of his estates to his eldest brother, with the proviso that he was only to take £500 a year out of them for twenty years, accumulations to go towards improving the estate and purchasing property. He left £10,000 to Mrs. Bagot's son, on his attaining his thirtieth year, with a liberal provision up to that time; £5,000 to each of his brothers, and to his widow an annuity of £1,000 besides which she had her dower of £10,000, which he did not touch. The plaintiff alleges fraud and undue influence on the part of the relatives, and the allegation on the other side is that Mr. Bagot was coupled into the marriage by the plaintiff, who was anxious to have her child made legitimate. Mr. McDonogh, Q. C., in his opening speech, stated that she brought a clergyman to the Alexandra Hotel, and endeavoured to persuade Mr. Bagot to marry her, but this he would not do until she signed a document which stated, "I do not intend to reside in or near London. I wish and intend to lead a very quiet life in the country and abroad. Will you tell me everything, and have no secrets, and give up and cut all your fast and tipsy acquaintances and lovers and admirers? Will you dress to please me? Will you allow no dogs to sleep in our room or to travel in our carriages with us? If you do and perform all I wish and desire, and try to make my life and home happy, I promise to have no secrets of any kind and to do all in my power to render your life as happy as I can. But I am a hopeless invalid and cannot but trust to your generosity to make every allowance for me, and to pardon my shortcomings." This document she signed, and the marriage took place that night. Counsel was proceeding with his opening statement when the court adjourned.

A NEW YORK SCANDAL.

VISITORS to New York (says the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times*), when being taken along Fifth Avenue and shown the sumptuous buildings on that famous street, always have pointed out to them a gorgeous mansion, with gaudy window-shades, which stands conspicuously at the corner of Fifty-second Street.

Here, in vulgar splendour and in the midst of palaces and churches, dwelt for many years the most infamous woman in New York—Madame Restell, a noted criminal woman doctor. During forty years she practised her shameful trade in defiance of law, through the too easy methods of corrupting New York justice, having been often brought to her bar rarely punished. Her character and career were known everywhere, and though the tribunals of justice have not been able to finally punish her, yet her punishment has been none the less unerring. Her fate teaches the lesson of retribution for sin better than any judge or gaoler can do it. She died on the 1st inst. by her own hand. Madame Restell was an English woman, Ann Trow by name, born in Gloucestershire sixty eight years ago. She at first lived at service, and marrying very young a dissolute husband she went in penury to America, where he died, leaving her with one child. In New York, in 1837, she married a second time, her husband being named Lohmon, and believed to be a practiser of the art by which she afterwards gained notoriety.

She then assumed the name of Madame Restell, and began advertising as a "Physician." She soon drove a showy carriage, and attracting much attention in 1841 was arrested and indicted, as she was repeatedly for several years afterwards; but through judicious management none of the accusations against her were ever brought to trial. Finally, in 1847, an indisputable case was found against her and became *cause célebre*. Leading lawyers were retained for both prosecution and defence. The trial lasted eighteen days, ending in her conviction. Then every possible method of legal ingenuity so well known in New York was resorted to for averting the penalty; but it was unavailing, and she was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. Efforts in her behalf did not end, however. For over eight months her counsel baffled the law officers and prevented her being sent there. When incarcerated the mysterious influences used in her behalf, although they could not open the prison doors, could still mitigate the rigours of the incarceration. Her husband was allowed to pass almost all his time with her, she living chiefly in the warden's apartments and getting her meals at his table. She was rarely locked in a cell or compelled to wear prison garb. So notorious became the favouritism that the Common Council had the case investigated by a committee, and recommended the warden's dismissal, though the case never came to anything. This was the last successful attempt made to punish her, and during thirty years, until within a few weeks, the officers of the law seem to have abandoned all attempts against her. Occasional and somewhat local complaints. About twenty-five years ago when the ground was first obtained for the magnificent new Roman Catholic Cathedral on Fifth Avenue, this woman's career had become such a public scandal that the Archbishop of New York, John Hughes, openly denounced her from the altar of the old cathedral. The Archbishop, afterwards desiring to buy an adjoining plot of land for an archiepiscopal residence, Madame Restell, in revenge, determined to thwart him. The land on which the house now stands was the piece desired, and representatives of the Archbishop and the woman-doctor bid against each other, the latter running the price up to a figure too high for the former and securing the prize. She announced her intention of building a residence there, at which the neighbours were horrified, and offered to buy her off for 150,000 dols., then considered an enormous price for the land. But she refused, built her house, and at once moved into it. Here she grew in wealth, amassing a fortune estimated at 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 dols. Some time ago, however, by an ingeniously devised scheme the agent of the society for the Suppression of Vice procured glaring evidence against her. She was arrested, and, after much difficulty and a brief imprisonment, procured bail.

Since February she has been combating the law officers; but her store is having excited great public interest, she was not so powerful with the courts and bailiffs as she had been in earlier life, and her case progressed steadily towards conviction. When the Court opened on April 1 the criminal did not appear, but instead the judge was handed a telegram announcing that she was dead. This was thus by an "April fool joke," but it was soon confirmed from other sources, and the case was postponed. The infamous woman was indeed dead. Early in the morning she had gone from her bedchamber to her bath; and, reclining in a bath of warm water, had cut her throat with an ivory-handled carving-knife.

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A grey Gulf Arab horse, 9 years, 15 hands, goes well in harness, and is a good saddle horse. Rs. 350.

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NOTICES.

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ILL-HEALTH.—Numerous Diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic and restorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Biliousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin Diseases, Piles, and all disorders arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fall in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.

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WHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a Medicine, emanating from an unscrupulous London firm, is exported to India and China, and foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, they feel it due to the public to specially caution them against this compound and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1878.

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

THE negotiations set on foot by the German Government with a view to remove the difficulties in the way of the assembling of a Congress are still going on, but have at present led to no definite result. The report is confirmed that the Berlin Government made a proposal to England and Russia that the Governments of both countries should withdraw their forces to a certain distance from Constantinople. The Russian army, it was suggested, might retire to Adrianople, and the British fleet to Besika Bay. The principle, it is said, was accepted in London and St. Petersburg, but as soon as its application came to be discussed, serious difficulties arose, each party being afraid of losing by the transaction. The Russians, it is said, urged that as Besika Bay was but twelve hours' steam from the Golden Horn; the Russian troops ought not to be put back to a distance of more than one day's march from the capital. To this objection the English reply is said to have been that a fleet of ironclads could not return as quickly as a single steamer, and that the Adrianople railway would practically place the Russian force within twenty-four hours of Stamboul; to which again the Russians rejoined that an "army with artillery cannot take a ticket and start at once like a private individual." There is little expectation entertained in some of the European capitals of the success of the negotiations, but the Russian Agency professes to hope that a satisfactory result may be arrived at, and says that "the minute precautions to be taken as to the wind and the difficulty of certain passages account for the length of the negotiations." The *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna says that the negotiations now turn on the necessity of a third Power guaranteeing, not only the strict observation of the line of demarcation, but also upon Turkey undertaking not to oppose the return of both the contending parties to their present positions if the Congress should fail. According to the *Pera* correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, the opinion is gaining ground at that place and in the Russian camp that the Russians will agree to withdraw their army on condition that the English fleet leaves the Sea of Marmora. The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that there are indications of a fresh rapprochement between the Governments of England and Austria; and it is stated by the *Fanfulla* that the Italian Government has expressed its willingness to support the demands of England if the English Cabinet will first state its views in regard to the system to be introduced in the provinces occupied by the Russians. It is believed also that Prince Bismarck recently sent to the German ambassadors abroad another invitation to the Powers to assemble in Congress at Berlin, to revise the stipulations of 1856 and 1871, while taking into account the new state of things created by recent events in the East." This formula was supposed the other day to have removed all objections and soothed all susceptibilities. Now, however, it appears new difficulties have arisen; but, we are told, negotiations continue, "and may still lead to a successful result."

The position of the Russians in Roumelia is becoming one that they may well be glad to abandon. A Mahomedan rising has broken out in the Rhodope Mountains, of which the *Times* correspondent at Pera gives the following account:—

"This insurrection, having its focus in the mountainous region of Sultanyeri, west of Demotica, extends northward to the valley of Krishna between Philippopolis and Tatar Bazardjik, southwards to Ghiumurdjina, where the Pomaks inhabiting the Rhodope Mountains have taken up arms, and eastward to Tchirmen. The first engagement occurred on the 14th of April near Selbukrum, above Tchirmen between Cossacks and Mussulmans, and there has been frequent fighting ever since. The guerrillas having received some supplies from Kuprukeui and Suleiman's retreat use them with effect. At Tchirmen the Russians have concentrated 12,000 troops—namely, 8,000 from Philippopolis and 4,000 from Adrianople, with mountain guns. The fire of artillery and small arms can be heard daily in that district. The assemblage of numerous threatening bands near Demirler Djumasty, two hours north of Ortakeui, compelled the sudden despatch thither on the 17th of April of 500 Russian infantry from Adrianople, 4,000 from Philippopolis, and two batteries from Demotica. In the Sultanyeri district a serious struggle is going on, 12,000 Russians operating there from Demotica. There was an important engagement on the 18th of April, and much blood spilt on both sides. The Russian loss is stated to amount to over 500 killed and wounded, including eight officers killed. No decisive advantage has yet been gained by either side, but the commander of Demotica demanded reinforcements, and 2,000 infantry and some sotnias of Cossacks were hastily sent from Adrianople on the 19th of April. Thus the insurrection engages 30,000 Russian troops and extends over an area of nearly 10,000 square miles. The draughting away of troops against the insurgents leaves the garrisons of Philippopolis and Adrianople much reduced. The Russians are endeavouring to recruit volunteers at Adrianople, but with little success, the military chest being empty and the army known to be considerably in arrears. The cause of the rising is the intolerable oppression of the Russo-Bulgarian officials. The insurrection was brought to a head through the Bulgarians sacking two Turkish villages—Tcherlen Karagath and Bildirkeuin, near Tchirmen, carrying off two married women and one girl. The Bulgarian ravisher offered to sell back the girl to her father for 1,000 piastres, but the father, having a pistol concealed about him, shot the ravisher dead, and gave the signal for a general rising. When the leaders of Sultanyeri were summoned by the Russians to lay down their arms, Turkey not having signed a peace, they replied, 'We are fighting for no Sovereign, but for our own lives and honour.'"

The Porte has, it is stated, accepted a proposal of the Grand Duke Nicholas that a mixed Commission of Russian and Turkish officers should be sent to the scene of these conflicts with the view of pacifying the insurgents. According to other despatches, typhus is increasing among the Russians at Adrianople and Rodosto.

There has been another change of Ministry at Constantinople. The Sultan has dismissed his Prime Minister, Ahmad Vefyk Pasha, and appointed Sadyk Pasha as his successor, with Moilah Bey as the Sheikh-ul-Islam. Sadyk Pasha is Minister of Public Works, as well as President of the Council; Izzet Bey, Minister of War; Ibrahim Pasha, Minister of Marine; Savfet Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Klani Pasha, Minister of Finance; Ali Fuad Pasha, Secretary to the Sultan. The Sultan has issued an Imperial Hatt recommending Sadyk Pasha to observe the Constitution and to carry out reforms. Sadyk's tendencies in foreign politics are unpronounced. The Russians regard the triumph from Vefyk's overthrow, but the Palace does not admit this, and telegraphed to Mr. Layard, who is at Ismid, that the change has no political significance. Mr. Layard, according to telegrams from Constantinople, has resumed his functions as the organ of the Porte to take service in the English army. A *Standard* telegram states that the Russians have not only accumulated an enormous quantity of provisions at San Stefano, but have also been provided with summer clothing for 150,000 men. Large numbers of Russian soldiers, the same writer says, are being brought up from the direction of Adrianople, ostensibly for the purpose of taking part in a grand review on Monday next, the Russian Easter Monday. It is reported that 60,000 men are to pass in review at San Stefano, and "are then to be stationed between San Stefano and the Black Sea." Another story is that the Grand Duke Nicholas has informed the Porte and the Greek Patriarch that the Russian officers and men will attend Divine service at Constantinople on Sunday next; and the Grand Duke accordingly requests that "a number of the Greek churches may be available, so that the soldiers may be distributed among them." News received at Berlin from Constantinople says that the fortifications around the Turkish capital are being constructed under the direction of Osman Pasha, and are making rapid progress.

In Roumania, the political situation is daily becoming more threatening. According to a letter in the *Deutsche Zeitung*, the environs of Bucharest are full of Russian troops, and the writer thinks it need cause no surprise if the Russians go so far as to declare Prince Charles and the Government prisoners in Bucharest. Telegrams from Vienna mention a rumour that the letter which the Czar wrote to Prince Charles was an ultimatum which left to him only the alternative of entire compliance with the Imperial demands or in seeing his soldiers disarmed and his territory occupied. The *Standard* correspondent at Vienna says that the following is the text of a circular issued by the Roumanian Foreign Minister to his Government's representatives in foreign countries:—

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The British Consuls at the Piræus and Adrianople, Messrs. Merlin and Blunt, acting as mediators between the Turkish authorities and the insurgents in Thessaly, have been trying to arrange an armistice, but have not yet succeeded. The inquiry into the death of Mr. Ogle is proceeding slowly, and a correspondent of the Standard telegraphs that as yet none of the evidence throws any light on the main fact, nor does he see any probability of the present inquiry being successful on that point. An Athens telegram of the 25th inst. states that the insurgents were victorious in an engagement fought in the neighbourhood of Karditza. They captured three guns from the Turks. Eight battalions of Turkish infantry, with four cannon, have left Larissa to reinforce the Turks in that neighbourhood. The despatch also states that an engagement lasting six hours has been fought at Rethymo, in Crete, at the close of which the Turks retreated into their fort.

It is announced that the Bulgarian Parliament will hold its first sitting at Tirnova on May 1. Prince Reuss has received from Bulgarian refugees a protest against a restoration of the old regime as the legal Government of Bulgaria. A Bulgarian deputation has also presented to the Grand Duke Nicholas an address thanking the Czar for the liberation of their country.

A Moscow telegram states that a public meeting was held there on Tuesday under the auspices of the central committee for collecting subscriptions for the formation of a Russian cruiser flotilla, and it was resolved that each province should fit out one cruiser, which would bear the name of the province by which it was provided. Subscriptions, it is stated, are being opened in all parts of the Russian Empire.

According to a despatch from Bucharest, two vessels loaded with torpedoes are at Odessa ready to close the mouths of the Danube in case of war with England. Stone barges are also in readiness for the same purpose. This step would be necessary to protect the Russian land communications with Bulgaria from an attack by the Black Sea in case the British fleet effected an entrance into its waters.

An order of the Grand Duke Constantine has been officially published at St. Petersburg providing that in conformity with the Imperial decree, dated March 27, the necessary number of men shall be called out from the naval reserve to form three corps of sailors for service in the fleet, two of which will be stationed at Cronstadt and the third at Nicolaieff.

A Reuter's telegram states that 20,000 irregular troops left the district of Batoum refuse to lay down their arms, and that there is great mortality in the Russian armies in Asia.

It is reported from Athens that some Englishmen, acting, it is understood, under direction from the British Government, have arrived there to take arrangements for laying a special cable to connect the Sea of Marmora with Greece.

THE TRIAL OF VERA ZASSOULITCH.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that a gentleman who has just come from St. Petersburg said that if the acquittal of Vera Zassoulitch, who was tried for shooting at General Trepoff, and been an actual revolution the impression produced could scarcely have been greater. There never seemed to be the least doubt entertained that the accused would be condemned, nine out of the twelve jurymen being Government officials, or somehow connected with the State service. The verdict of the jury is said to be unanimously approved as the expression of public opinion in Russia, where men see in the acquittal a condemnation of the whole system of police, and especially of its Chief Adjutant, General Trepoff. The correspondent of a contemporary gives the following account of the lady who fired at General Trepoff:—

Vera Zassoulitch is the daughter of an officer in the Russian army, and is now about six-and-twenty years old; but from the early age of seventeen she has been in intermittent "trouble," politically speaking. In 1867 she completed her education in a boarding-school at Moscow, and, having passed with distinction her examination as a governess, she obtained the necessary diploma, and began her active career as a clerk in the office of a justice of the peace at Serpoukoff. Thence she went to St. Petersburg, where she worked for a while at the trade of bookbinding, attending at the same time a course of lectures at the University in order to qualify herself for the post of mistress of a primary school. All the while the young Russian girl-student was being assiduously watched by General Trepoff's secret police. For she had formed an acquaintance with a young student named Nechaieff, who undeniably one of the most active members of the Nihilist conspiracy; and when this dangerous plotter left the Empire, Vera acted as the go-between in the treasonable correspondence which he kept up with his friends in Russia. It is thus not surprising to learn that in the year 1869 Mademoiselle Zassoulitch, having been dogged by the police from St. Petersburg to Moscow, was arrested in the last-named city, taken back to the metropolis, and incarcerated in the fortress, where 500 killed and wounded, including eight officers killed. No decisive advantage has yet been gained by either side, but the commander of Demotica demanded reinforcements, and 2,000 infantry and some sotnias of Cossacks were hastily sent from Adrianople on the 19th of April. Thus the insurrection engages 30,000 Russian troops and extends over an area of nearly 10,000 square miles. The draughting away of troops against the insurgents leaves the garrisons of Philippopolis and Adrianople much reduced. The Russians are endeavouring to recruit volunteers at Adrianople, but with little success, the military chest being empty and the army known to be considerably in arrears. The cause of the rising is the intolerable oppression of the Russo-Bulgarian officials. The insurrection was brought to a head through the Bulgarians sacking two Turkish villages—Tcherlen Karagath and Bildirkeuin, near Tchirmen, carrying off two married women and one girl. The Bulgarian ravisher offered to sell back the girl to her father for 1,000 piastres, but the father, having a pistol concealed about him, shot the ravisher dead, and gave the signal for a general rising. When the leaders of Sultanyeri were summoned by the Russians to lay down their arms, Turkey not having signed a peace, they replied, 'We are fighting for no Sovereign, but for our own lives and honour.'"

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Much has been said within the late few days of a great improvement in the relations between the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg, in consequence of the alleged readiness of Russia to yield to the demands made by Count Andrassy with regard to the Treaty of San Stefano; and this has revived the suspicion of separate negotiations between the two Cabinets. The truth is, however, that Russia has as yet expressed no opinion whatever as to Austria's objections to the treaty, and that no separate negotiations could therefore have taken place. Austria wishes the Congress to meet as strongly as Russia does, and the fact that the question of procedure is not so rigidly adhered to at Vienna as in London may account for the continuance of the friendly relations between the Russian and Austrian Courts. The value of the efforts made by the Vienna Cabinet for the assembling of the Congress and the maintenance of peace—to which its answer to the English circular bears witness—is also doubtless appreciated at St. Petersburg. In that answer the point on which most stress is laid is that of the meeting of the Congress; and Count Andrassy did not (as has been alleged) discuss the other questions raised in that circular. It is fully admitted here that the dangers of the Treaty of San Stefano are as great for Austria as for England. But so long as there is a possibility of making it harmless without inflicting a glaring humiliation upon Russia the Vienna Cabinet will encourage its efforts to bring about the result which both England and Austria alike desire by peaceful means.

The British Consuls at the Piræus and Adrianople, Messrs. Merlin and Blunt, acting as mediators between the Turkish authorities and the insurgents in Thessaly, have been trying to arrange an armistice, but have not yet succeeded. The inquiry into the death of Mr. Ogle is proceeding slowly, and a correspondent of the Standard telegraphs that as yet none of the evidence throws any light on the main fact, nor does he see any probability of the present inquiry being successful on that point. An Athens telegram of the 25th inst. states that the insurgents were victorious in an engagement fought in the neighbourhood of Karditza. They captured three guns from the Turks. Eight battalions of Turkish infantry, with four cannon, have left Larissa to reinforce the Turks in that neighbourhood. The despatch also states that an engagement lasting six hours has been fought at Rethymo, in Crete, at the close of which the Turks retreated into their fort.

It is announced that the Bulgarian Parliament will hold its first sitting at Tirnova on May 1. Prince Reuss has received from Bulgarian refugees a protest against a restoration of the old regime as the legal Government of Bulgaria. A Bulgarian deputation has also presented to the Grand Duke Nicholas an address thanking the Czar for the liberation of their country.

A Moscow telegram states that a public meeting was held there on Tuesday under the auspices of the central committee for collecting subscriptions for the formation of a Russian cruiser flotilla, and it was resolved that each province should fit out one cruiser, which would bear the name of the province by which it was provided. Subscriptions, it is stated, are being opened in all parts of the Russian Empire.

According to a despatch from Bucharest, two vessels loaded with torpedoes are at Odessa ready to close the mouths of the Danube in case of war with England. Stone barges are also in readiness for the same purpose. This step would be necessary to protect the Russian land communications with Bulgaria from an attack by the Black Sea in case the British fleet effected an entrance into its waters.

An order of the Grand Duke Constantine has been officially published at St. Petersburg providing that in conformity with the Imperial decree, dated March 27, the necessary number of men shall be called out from the naval reserve to form three corps of sailors for service in the fleet, two of which will be stationed at Cronstadt and the third at Nicolaieff.

A Reuter's telegram states that 20,000 irregular troops left the district of Batoum refuse to lay down their arms, and that there is great mortality in the Russian armies in Asia.

It is reported from Athens that some Englishmen, acting, it is understood, under direction from the British Government, have arrived there to take arrangements for laying a special cable to connect the Sea of Marmora with Greece.

THE TRIAL OF VERA ZASSOULITCH.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that a gentleman who has just come from St. Petersburg said that if the acquittal of Vera Zassoulitch, who was tried for shooting at General Trepoff, and been an actual revolution the impression produced could scarcely have been greater. There never seemed to be the least doubt entertained that the accused would be condemned, nine out of the twelve jurymen being Government officials, or somehow connected with the State service. The verdict of the jury is said to be unanimously approved as the expression of public opinion in Russia, where men see in the acquittal a condemnation of the whole system of police, and especially of its Chief Adjutant, General Trepoff. The correspondent of a contemporary gives the following account of the lady who fired at General Trepoff:—

Vera Zassoulitch is the daughter of an officer in the Russian army, and is now about six-and-twenty years old; but from the early age of seventeen she has been in intermittent "trouble," politically speaking. In 1867 she completed her education in a boarding-school at Moscow, and, having passed with distinction her examination as a governess, she obtained the necessary diploma, and began her active career as a clerk in the office of a justice of the peace at Serpoukoff. Thence she went to St. Petersburg, where she worked for a while at the trade of bookbinding, attending at the same time a course of lectures at the University in order to qualify herself for the post of mistress of a primary school. All the while the young Russian girl-student was being assiduously watched by General Trepoff's secret police. For she had formed an acquaintance with a young student named Nechaieff, who undeniably one of the most active members of the Nihilist conspiracy; and when this dangerous plotter left the Empire, Vera acted as the go-between in the treasonable correspondence which he kept up with his friends in Russia. It is thus not surprising to learn that in the year 1869 Mademoiselle Zassoulitch, having been dogged by the police from St. Petersburg to Moscow, was arrested in the last-named city, taken back to the metropolis, and incarcerated in the fortress, where she remained in solitude until May 1870. It is obvious that, although a crude imitation of our jury system has been hastily grafted on the old criminal procedure in Russia, nothing practically answering to our Habeas Corpus Act is as yet among the constitutional privileges kept up with such care by the Czar. During this long period of detention the poor girl was never legally interrogated. She was simply asked on one occasion by an officer of gendarmerie whether she had anything to declare; and she added that the duration of her imprisonment would depend upon the nature of the depositions which she might feel inclined to make. In May 1870 she was transferred to the fortress of St. Petersburg; and in March 1871 she was liberated on condition of residing in the province of Tver. Her enlargement was of the briefest duration. It was during the fifth week in Lent that Mdlle. Zassoulitch was set free. In the course of Easter week she was again seized by the police, and hurried off, at one o'clock in the morning, to the prison of the department of investigations. Thence she was sent, in custody, to a place called Kresty, where she was appointed to "service"—being at the time almost penniless—under police surveillance. Subsequently she was permitted to rejoin her brother-in-law, who was likewise a political exile, at Tver: but, this gentleman getting into trouble for distributing seditious pamphlets, was banished to the Government of Kosloma, while Vera was re-arrested, conducted to St. Petersburg, and thence exiled on foot to Tver. In Dec. 1875 the latter place went to Kharkoff, which, it may be mentioned, is at least a thousand versts from St. Petersburg, where she remained until Sept. 1875, "studying midwifery." Since that period she resided principally at St. Petersburg and at Penza, not wholly unmolested by the attentions of the detectives to whom

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FORT AND BYCULLA, AND BRANCH AT

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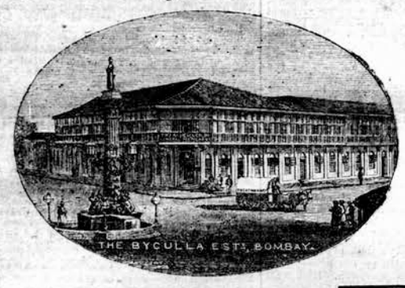
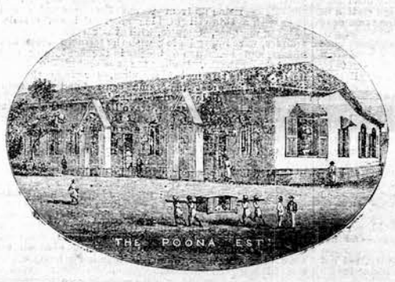




ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINE DEPARTMENT.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	**AVIZE.**	**BORDEAUX.**
ALTO DOURO.	**EPERNAY.**	**COGNAC.**
MADEIRA.	**RHEIMS.**	**COBLENTZ.**

LONDON OFFICES:—**38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.**

HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—**BYCULLA, BOMBAY.**

THE Company's reputation in this Department is so widely and well known that commendation is unnecessary, suffice to note that after prolonged and careful attention, the management, in conjunction with their Continental Agents, have succeeded in perfecting arrangements which enable them to offer an extent of selection of quality and price such as has not hitherto been presented in India; these efforts have resulted in such largely increased patronage that the management have the pleasure of announcing the Company's transactions in the Wine Department to be far in excess of any other House in India—"*dealing direct with the consumer*," and that their best endeavours in the future will be directed to maintain this position by an extension of the principles pursued in the conduct of the business during the past few years of assimilating its interests with those of Constituents.

REVISED PRICES, 15TH JANUARY 1878.

	CASH PRICES. PER DOZEN. QUARTS.	PINTS.
SHERRIES.		
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice ..... Rs.	37 0	...
OLOROSO, pale, soft, fine flavour	37 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale ..	29 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry.	29 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner Wine	26 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 8	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
MARSALA	16 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31 0	...
PORTS.		
SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character ..... Rs.	32 0	17 8
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	27 0	15 0
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0	...
CHAMPAGNES.		
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s Finest Dry ..... Rs.	46 0	24 8
F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand.	46 0	24 8
TREACHER & Co.'s Dry Creaming Sillery	40 0	21 8
TREACHER & Co.'s Light dry.....	34 0	18 8
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	28 0	15 8
CLARETS.		
St. JULIEN, MEDOC (Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines) Rs.	10 0	5 12
BORDEAUX (Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines) ..	10 0	5 12
PETIT MEDOC (Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines) ..	12 8	7 4
MEDOC, Superior	15 8	9 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE (good Dinner Wine)	21 0	11 8
CHATEAU LAROSE (Superior after Dinner Wines)	26 0	14 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX (Superior after Dinner Wines)	31 0	16 8
SAUTERNES.		
HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine ..... Rs.	31 8	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23 8	...
BARSAC, light Table Wine.....	19 0	...
BURGUNDIES.		
CHAMBERTIN ..... Rs.	29 0	15 8
POMMARD.....	24 0	13 0
MACON	23 0	12 8
BEAUNE.....	19 0	10 8
CHABLIS	18 0	10 0
RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White	38 0	21 0
MOSELLES.		
FINE SPARKLING ..... Rs.	32 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34 0	19 0
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	40 0	22 0
SCHARZBERG (STILL)	33 0	18 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE (STILL)....	27 0	...
WINNINGEN (STILL)	20 0	...

	CASH PRICES. PER DOZEN. QUARTS.	PINTS.
HOCKS.		
SUPERIOR SPARKLING ..... Rs.	34 0	18 8
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN.....	42 0	23 0
JOHANNISBERG (STILL).....	41 0	22 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH „	36 0	19 0
NIERSTEIN (STILL)	26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIM „	25 0	13 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) STILL...	23 8	...
GEISSENHEIM (STILL).....	20 0	11 0
LAUBENHEIM „	17 8	9 8
SPIRITS.		
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled ..... Rs.	30 0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit.....	27 0	...
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy ..	23 0	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 0	...
GIN, Dry Unsweetened	18 0	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, (De Kuyper's) per case of 15 large flasks	27 0	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22 8	...
WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	22 0	...
WHISKEY, Scotch; Crabbie's	20 0	...
Do. Fine Old Glenlivat (Treacher's special blend) ..	22 0	...
HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	27 8	...
Do. do. **	31 8	...
Do. do. ***	33 0	...
MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	27 0	...
MARTELL'S do.	27 8	...
EXSHAW'S No. 1. do.	36 0	...
LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.		
CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White .....per bottle.	3 12	2 0
MARASCHINO DIZARA, (the finest) ..... „	3 8	2 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen ..... „	2 12	1 8
CHARTREUSE from Green.. „	7 0	3 12
the Monastery .... Yellow.. „	5 8	3 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy „	3 12	...
CREME DE NOYEAU, best .. „	3 0	1 12
CREME DE CITRONELLE .. „	3 0	...
CREME DE ROSE ..... „	3 0	1 12
CREME DE VANILLE..... „	3 0	1 12
ANISETTE ..... „	3 0	...
VERMOUTH .... „	1 4	...
FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR .. „	3 8	1 12
GINGER WINE.....per doz.	17 0	...
GINGER BRANDY ..... „	17 0	...
ORANGE WINE..... „	17 0	...
ORANGE BITTERS ..... „	18 0	10 0
ANGOSTURA BITTERS.... „	...	18 0
POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s ..... ½ Pints.	...	12 0
BRANDY BITTERS		
WINE BITTERS.....		

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE MACHINE

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!! A Decanter of Ice Water in 4 Minutes.

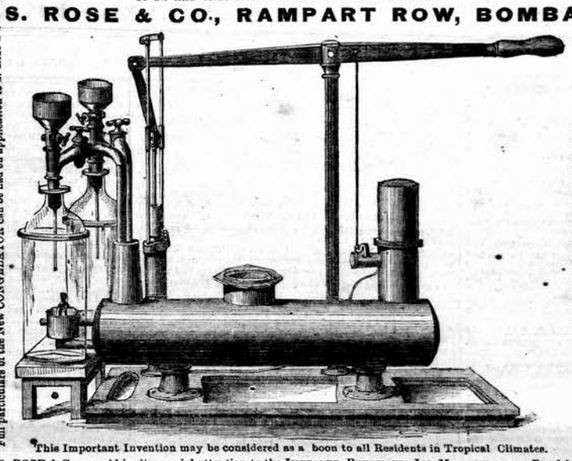
IMPROVED PNEUMATIC DOUBLE-ACTION ICE MACHINES.

WITH THE NEW **CONGELATOR** FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE

TO BE HAD ONLY FROM THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS

S. ROSE & CO., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use and never gets out of order. Full particulars of the New CONGELATOR can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.



For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals, and on Board-ship, these machines will be found invaluable: and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use.

This Important Invention may be considered as a boon to all Residents in Tropical Climates.

S. ROSE & Co., would invite special attention to the IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINES now offered for sale. The improvement results from a new accessory applied to the Machines. The accessory in question is in itself a most ingenious invention. It consists of a Funnel-shaped Vessel fitting to the end of the air-tube of an Ice Machine as ordinarily constructed, and the principle involved is the gradual dribbling of water through the funnel into the cavity of the Vase when brought into vacuo by the Air Pump. The water thus falling is rapidly frozen, visibly illustrating a very beautiful natural phenomenon; the continuation of the process results in the formation of Ice in each Vase in thick, heavy blocks, which attain to the weight of about 2 pounds in each Vessel in about 20 minutes.

In about three minutes, water at 90° Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point. Vases are provided for making Block Ice; the Decanters, are specially useful for making Iced Water or other Liquid, or for making Sherbet, &c.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine, as shewn in the engraving: the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, is absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the cylinder, an intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result, reducing the Water to Ice.

Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water at 85 degrees Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

IMPROVED SINGLE-ACTION or one Decanter Machine, fitted complete ..... Cash Rs. 190 0
IMPROVED DOUBLE-ACTION or two Decanter Ice Machine, fitted with all requisites for working and packed in one case ..... Cash „ 275 0

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine. Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale Rates when more than two Machines are purchased.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

N.B.—SULPHURIC ACID IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE PRICE.

For Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather Washers, Sulphuric Acid, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

S. ROSE & Co.'s apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine and without contact of Ice with the wine, is an entirely new adaptation.

The introduction of Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.'s apparatus is acknowledged to have supplied a perfect method for cooling Wines or Beer without any risk of injuring the flavor.

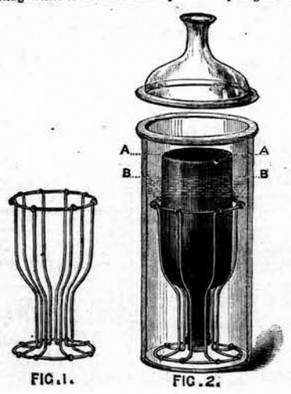
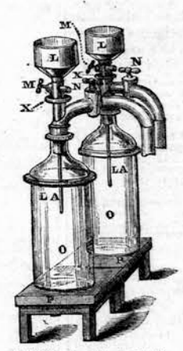


FIG. 1. FIG. 2.

Bottle Cooler with Wire Cage for Bottle.

ELEVATOR. For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the top of Ice Machine, each ..... Rs. 20

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.



Bottle Cooler attached to Tap.

PRICE OF BOTTLE COOLER IN GLASS WITH WIRE CAGES, Rs. 15.

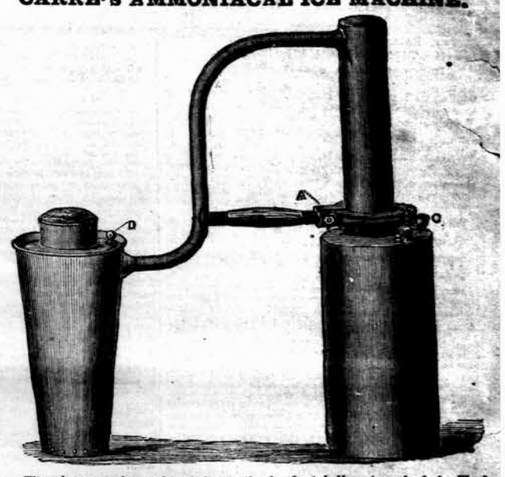
NEW ICE MACHINES.

SOLID ICE.

THE NEWLY IMPROVED ICE-MAKING MACHINE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanized Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

CARRE'S AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINE.



The only expense incurred in each operation is about half an Anna for fuel. Wood Charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small Size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation..... Rs. 150 0
Larger Size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at each operation..... „ 250 0
Do. do. do. secondhand..... „ 200 0

N.B.—Full Instructions are given with each Apparatus.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATOR.

Fitted with 3 shelves and water Cistern, Galvanized iron bucket for waste, with tap. Medium size ..... Rs. 140 0

THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR.

Fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining ..... Rs. 160

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Gents' Gold Keyless Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Lever Watches, 1st quality, full jewelled, and with Compensation Balances, Rs. 300 and Rs. 350.

Ladies Gold Hunting, ½ Hunting and Open-Faced Lever and Cylinder Watches, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 250.

Chronographs, Minute and Quarter Repeaters, Chronometers and Calendar Watches, in Silver and Gold cases, a great assortment, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000.

Our well-known German Silver Crystal-Faced keyless Lever SHIKAR WATCHES at Rs. 30 and Rs. 35, cheap, durable and reliable.

Handsome Carriage Clocks and Timepieces, in Morocco Cases, &c., &c., &c.

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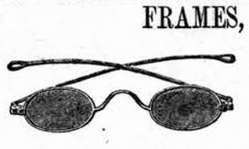
BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES IN GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL FRAMES, CAREFULLY SELECTED.



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LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

JEWELLERY MADE TO ORDER.

REPAIRS OF WATCHES, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED BY SKILLED EUROPEAN WORKMEN.

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